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WESTERN MBFR ENVOYS COME WITH 'EMPTY SUITCASES'

AU211212 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Mar 84 pp 1, 5

[Radoslav Velev dispatch: "Real and Sham Readiness for Agreement"]

[Text] Vienna, 19 March -- In principle, when the talks on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe take place, the delegations of the 19 participating countries meet every Thursday at the Hofburg Palace. Those who like statistics will find that the meeting this Thursday will be the 360th since this exceptionally important dialogue on decreasing the military confrontation between East and West in central Europe began in the fall of 1973.

Diplomats and journalists alike are awaiting the second session of the 32d round of the talks without any illusions. The speculative bubble about some new and important proposals on the part of the West after the 3-month pause has burst. The NATO states, for the umpteenth time, demonstrated that they do not intend to relinquish the trenches of their unconstructive and unrealistic position, and that they do not have the will and readiness to proceed toward an agreement in Vienna. Simultaneously, the socialist countries exceptionally important and constructive compromise proposals of 17 February and 23 June 1983 are on the negotiating table. These proposals document in the most visable way their proponents' readiness and willingness to reach an agreement on reducing troops and armaments in central Europe.

I asked the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Ambassador Yubomir Shopov, to evaluate the atmosphere at and around the talks at the beginning of the 32nd round. He said:

"The complicated international situation as a result of the U.S. medium-range missile deployment on our continent, which has begun, requires a most active search for ways to limit and reduce the exceptionally high and dangerous military potentials in central Europe. This affects the interests of all European states, including our country. The active participation of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in the 32d round of talks confirms the socialist countries' steady readiness to utilize the existing possibilities for reaching a mutually acceptable and just solution of the complex problems of disarmament. The Warsaw Pact member-countries' complex proposals of 17 February and 23 June 1983 remain without a response on the part of NATO, despite the fact that they constitute a real basis for concrete work here in Vienna.

"It is high time for the West to seriously evaluate the dangerous practical deeds of the United States and NATO, which create the only obstacles to improving the international climate, reducing the danger of conflict, and accomplishing normal and fruitful work in Vienna."

It is interesting and indicative that the much ado about nothing created by the West regarding the vainly expected "new" proposal of the NATO member-states forced many Western journalists to attack with questions in this direction Thomas Harmand, the leader of the Canadian delegation, who fulfilled the function of the NATO member-states' spokesman at the 16 March press conference, organized by those countries after the first session. The experienced diplomat was in a very difficult situation, and "presumed" that something can change in the position of the West only after NATO's winter session in December in Brussels....

As for now, the NATO member-states continue to maintain their unacceptable proposals and ideas, which fully contradict the principles of equality and equal security.

Despite the fact that the sides have twice officially exchanged data on the quantity of troops in central Europe, and that these data point out that there is an approximate parity, and despite the fact that the socialist countries answered all questions on this matter addressed by NATO, it is obvious that the West will continue to further pose the artificial "data problem" -- although in a new form -- with which it essentially blocks the talks. The NATO member-states stress the issue of control over the reduction, before there has even been achieved an agreement on reducing armed troops and armaments in central Europe, which is the main goal of the talks. In addition, the West falsifies the socialist countries' position, proved in action, that they attribute the necessary significance to this issue. They proposed many measures in this area. Their essence is that the measures on control over the reduction must correspond to the scope and volume of the reductions themselves. Shifting the center of the talks via the control issue, the West obviously does not want the talks to leave the dead end. Moreover, at the press conference of the NATO member-states on Friday, they expressed again their position that the reduction of armaments should be "left aside for now." But is not precisely this one of the proclaimed goals of the Vienna talks? If only troops are withdrawn from central Europe, without their arms, there will hardly be any practical benefit for peace and security.

The West still has a debt to pay at the Vienna talks, but despite this, its propaganda and diplomacy are striving to falsify the real state of things and transfer the guilt from the guilty to the innocent. The continuation of the talks after the 3-month interruption of their work was exaggerated many times. Illusions are being spread about possible "new moves" of the Western delegations in Vienna, and at the same time there is no response to the socialist countries' complex of constructive proposals made last year. The empty suitcase with which the Western delegations came to the 32d round of the Vienna talks is not merely an expression of political passivity, but of a course imposed by Washington of obstructing the talks so that even in the future the West's gigantic programs for superrearmament in the areas of nuclear and conventional weapons can be implemented without any obstacles.

BULGARIAN ENVOY: ATHENS MEETING NEEDS REALISM

AU211527 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 21 Mar 84

["For Peaceful Resolving of Disputable Matters" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, March 21 /BTA corr/ -- Representatives of 33 European countries, of the United States and Canada, are attending the meeting of experts on peaceful settling of international disputes which opened in Athens today. This forum, which translates into reality one of the decisions contained in the final document of the Madrid meeting, is also attended by a Bulgarian delegation led by Ambassador Konstantin Grigorov. He told the BTA Athens correspondent:

Together with the delegations of the fraternal socialist countries, the Bulgarian delegation will work for the success of the meeting. This, however, greatly depends on the realistic and constructive approach of all the participating states, which will contribute to improving the international climate. This is urgently needed in the present international situation aggravated through the fault of the extreme militaristic circles in the West.

WHITE HOUSE 'DEFENDER OF DESPOTS' IN EL SALVADOR

AU211300 Sofia BTA in English 1138 GMT 21 Mar 84

["Demonstration of Interventionism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA Commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- Last night State Secretary Shultz reproached the Congress of having failed to approve the emergency aid for El Salvador to the tune of 93 million dollars and this immediately re-raised the question of Washington's policy of privileges toward the right dictatorships in Latin America and out of it.

The White House emerges as a desperate defender of the despots, turning blind eyes to their crimes and cynically praising their "democratic" virtues. For Washington facts like the more than 30 thousands victims of the regime of the military in El Salvador and making the squadrons of death as part of the terrifying political life in the country today, are a mere nothing.

What catches the attention now is that President Reagan, too, gave his vote to the cause of the dictators. Speaking before Americans of Cuban origin he criticized the congressmen who insisted that the progress in the human rights sphere should be associated with the miltiary aid issue for El Salvador.

He referred to the anxiety over the human rights state of affairs as naive and false at a time when a policy is pursued of "overthrowing the far from perfect Marxist dictatorships...."

Omitted or emphasized the President's phrase betrays the subversive intensions of the White House in regard to the progressive regimes in the world. This idea was unambiguously quoted in Mr Shultz's last night statement. He confirmed the fact that the United States will not abandon their policy of interference in the internal affairs of the countries in Central America, Asia and Africa.

The President spoke also about the Soviet Union and Cuba with a language unworthy of a statesman. Distorting in a familiar manner the character of the social and political struggles in Central America, he gave fresh proof of the White House's readiness to conduct an interventionist policy, to fan up anticommunism.

At a time when mankind needs a muffling of the aggressive intonations and a termination of the threats, Messrs Reagan and Shultz are using a louder voice in regard to the progressive regimes and conspicuously continue to fight for more aid for the despots.

All this betrays also the intentions to exert pressure toward some European governments and social democratic figures who harbour reserves as to the presidential policy in Central America.

ZHIVKOV CONFERENCE SPEECH: QUALITY KEY PROBLEM

AU220851 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 22 Mar 84

["Speech T. Zhivkov" -- BTA headline; report on speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at opening of BCP National Conference on 22 March in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA) -- The key problem which we are now facing in its greatest acuteness is the problem of the quality at the present stage.

The task now is to find a comprehensive and not any solution to this problem as an objective demand, as a major technological, economic, social, political and ideological problem, said Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

Speaking before the national party conference opened here today Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that in the period after the victory of the socialist revolution the Bulgarian people led by the BCP scored remarkable successes in building up the material-technical base of socialism. The working man with his needs and interests has always been in the core of the party policy.

This very policy embodied in the BCP's April party line -- a line which restored the Leninist principles and norms of party and public life, ensured a dynamic development of the economy, of all society spheres and resulted in consolidating the people's moral and political unity.

Mr Todor Zhivkov noted: "As we appreciate what has been achieved by its merits, we do not close our eyes to both weaknesses and shortcomings and to the new problems of the further successful building of mature socialism in Bulgaria."

The quality problem has been a standing one for the Bulgarian Communist Party at all times. But now it is a task which urges a new approach, a new concept and new criteria.

In Bulgaria's top leader judgement, there are several factors which determine the need to fulfill this task:

-- Its fulfilment will determine the pursuing of the all-round intensification course of the 12th party congress,

-- Bulgaria's deepened and extended participation in the international division of labour and the socialist economic integration is dependent on it,

-- Consolidating this country's defense capacity in the present complicated international situation is bound up with it.

The ultimate resolving of this task will ensure the permanent raising of the material and cultural life standards of every individual, of all people.

"High quality everywhere and in everything" -- reiterating this motto Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that priority will be given to production as the crucial sphere of human activity, without underestimating the other spheres of public life.

The new basic feature of the BCP's approach to the quality problem at the present stage is the realized need that quality can be attained only when the problems related to it are raised and resolved in accordance with the operation of the objective laws and regularities of building up of the developed socialism.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed to the techno-scientific revolution as one objective lawful regularity in this respect. Attention should be focused on updating the existing equipment and machinery, technologies and productions. A new approach to capital investments is also required: 70-75 percent of them should be channelled into renewing the production capacities through implementing vanguard technologies. Renovation will help ensure the further development and improvement of the production structure as well.

The Bulgarian economy is an open one, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized. Therefore Bulgaria's participation in the international division of labour and socialist integration in particular, first of all with the Soviet Union, should remain one of the major strategic trends in the national economic policies.

The Bulgarian top leader emphasized as the second objective regularity the improvement of the socialist social relations and in particular the relationship of the owner and manager of the socialist property. These relations between the state as the owner and the workteam as the manager are the meaning and content of the new economic approach and its mechanism. Every worker, every workteam should be directly concerned, both materially and morally, with achieving a high-quality output.

"In order for the workteams to enter into their rights of real managers, the relations between them and the owner -- the state -- must be built on economic footing also according priority to the piece-work principle", Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

The objective force of the law of the value and the commodity-monetary relations is the third regularity elaborated on by Bulgaria's top leader in his speech. Quality cannot be raised with subjectivism and voluntarism, he said. The main determining factor is the economic link and the production-market interrelation. A direct connection between consumer and producer is required. The unfolding of economic emulation among producers play the role of an important lever.

The growing role of the popular masses as creators of history and the unfolding of socialist democracy is the fourth objective regularity dwelt on in Mr Zhivkov's speech.

He laid a strong emphasis on the efficacious mechanisms of resolving the high-quality problem. "I have to repeat again: The core of the economic mechanism is binding up the incomes of the workteams, of their individual members and their leaders, with the quality of the work and its results."

It is of vital importance now to broadly raise the level of the planning, technological, contractual, labour, finance and currency discipline -- elements which Mr Todor Zhivkov also defined as mechanisms for quality improvement.

The party's long-term quality improvement programme was analyzed and assessed in the speech of the Bulgarian top leader as a complex and responsible document of paramount importance addressed to the entire society. He said: "The programme should be considered an integral part of the general strategy of building up mature socialism in this country."

The questions of the party and ideological work in striving for high quality were profoundly treated in Mr Todor Zhivkov's speech. The unity of the economic and political approach was defined by him as the paramount, main concern of the Communist Party, of all its bodies and organisations in struggling for top quality.

The Bulgarian top leader devoted the final portion of his speech to the present-day international situation. He examined the link between this conference and the place occupied by Bulgaria within the socialist community countries in an economic and political aspect, and in the world in general.

The recent years' novelty is the even more overt translation of the aggressive intention of the militant imperialism vis-a-vis the socialist countries into a state policy of the United States backed by its NATO allies.

These aggressive circles are hoping that the arms race will bring about an exhaustion of all the socialist countries' economy, will lower the living standards of our peoples and hence result in great weakening of the individual socialist countries and the socialist community as a whole, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed. He stressed: "The truth, however, is one: We, the Warsaw Treaty member-states will not allow any change in the established balance of powers to our detriment, we stand up for and will spare no effort to continue to defend the principle of military parity and equal security."

POOR WEATHER SLOWS TOBACCO, VEGETABLE PLANTING

AU211941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] The first session of the Party-Government Council on Agriculture and Forests, chaired by Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Council, was held today. Issues pertaining to the preparatory works for the spring campaign, to the measures for overcoming the difficulties caused by the unfavorable weather, to keeping the cattle fed, and to the fulfillment of the production plan were discussed. It was established that as a result of the heavy rains in February and March, the sowing of the early and medium-early spring crops has been delayed. The preparation of fields and cultivation of tobacco and vegetable seddlings is lagging in a number of okrugs. The repair work on agricultural machines for the spring field works is also lagging. A number of organizations are not fulfilling their contracts on the delivery of spare parts, fertilizers, agricultural technology, various materials, and other things. The rate of the preparatory works destined to be used for irrigation purposes during the appropriate season and the works for the hydro-melioration construction were slowed down.

The council assigned the Agroindustrial Union Executive Committee and the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee to undertake the necessary additional measures and complete the spring field works at accelerated rates up to the end of March. The council positively assessed the work of the National Agroindustrial Union, the okrug people's councils, and the country's agroindustrial unions, which are fulfilling the cattle production plan.

The lagging agroindustrial unions were singled out to improve their work and overcome the lagging with the assistance of the National Agroindustrial Union.

The National Agroindustrial Union Executive Committee and the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee were assigned the task of outlining additional measures for protecting and keeping the cattle and poultry fed until the new crop, and for fulfilling the plan on cattle production.

ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSION OPENS IN PRAGUE 21 MARCH

Participants Identified

LD211244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] The 12th joint session of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly opened in Prague today.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and the other members of the Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Central Committee Presidium; Secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Frantisek Pitra; and Chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Jaroslav Hajn. Deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of organs of political parties, and mass organizations of the National Front and other guests are also present at the session.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal is delivering the report of the federal government on the fulfillment of its policy statement.

Strougal Address Assembly

LD212206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal said in the introduction of his address to the Federal Assembly session:

[Begin Strougal recording] In the spirit of the conclusion of the policy statement of 1981 approved by the Federal Assembly, the effort of the government last year was focused on securing the tasks set by the 16th party congress in all spheres of building an advanced socialist society. At this time I am pleased to be able to present you with a somewhat more favorable assessment of the results achieved in the development of the national economy than in the 2 previous years.

The marked overfulfillment of the plan, both in the quantitative and qualitative indices, justifies the conclusion that the progress selected for the 3 years of the 5-Year Plan has proved to be useful and justified. I would like to stress, therefore, in this connection, the contribution to the balance of the past 3 years by the party organs and organizations, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the socialist Union of Youth, the other organizations of the National Front, the deputies of the legislative corps, and the national committees of all] levels. I also consider it necessary to praise the dedicated work, the creative effort, and the initiative of the brigades of socialist labor, front-ranking employees, hundreds of thousands of workers, cooperative farmers, members of the technical intelligentsia, innovators, and improvers.

The recent sessions of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and the federal government pointed to the fact that the present economic development enables not only adherence to the aims and tasks anchored in the law on the Seventh 5-Year plan, but also makes it possible to secure in the years 1983-85 quantitative and, above all, qualitative requirements, as an annual average, adopted for this 5-Year Plan by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The Presidium of the Central Committee and the government have decided to adopt measures that consolidate and enhance the task of the state plan for this year in comparison with the original aim, both regarding the growth of national income and necessary production, and particularly the growth of efficiency.

In this way we want to continue the positive trends of the past period gain further resources, and create a very favorable basis for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The overfulfillment of the plan of production has made it possible to increase the deliveries for investment construction, as well as for export to the socialist and nonsocialist countries. The deliveries for the domestic market have improved the situation in satisfying the needs of the population.

In comparison with 1982, they increased by over 4 billion korunas. A part of the production, however, was not efficiently used and, unfortunately, has remained in stocks that remain unused. Production plans were not fulfilled by every 6th enterprise and the plans of adjusted net output were not fulfilled by every 10th enterprise, which is a somewhat worse state of affairs than in the previous year. This fact confirms that the possibilities of efficiency of our economy are much higher than the effort of the enterprises and the production economic units for their full utilization. This, however, does not speak very favorably of the appropriate ministries, their methods, and styles of management. High demands should not only be expatiated; they must be practically implemented without reservations, apologies, and unncessary considerations. We have set the task to the ministers to draw necessary conclusions from this fact at the appropriate production economic units and enterprises so that they may, in the remaining period, fully secure and attain fulfillment of the tasks set by the Seventh 5-Year Plan. [end recording]

In the next part of his address, Comrade Strougal spoke in detail about the results achieved in the industrial, agricultural, and social spheres.

He noted that the most important directive of the 16th congress -- to maintain and increase the standard of living of the population and its social securities -- was fulfilled in the third year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Personal consumption increased by over 2 percent, and monetary incomes of the population increased by 11 billion korunas, 300 million in comparison with the year 1982. Comrade Strougal added:

[Begin Strougal recording] In connection with the development of the population's incomes, one must note that questions connected with the necessary supplies to the domestic market have been and remain the subject of the increased attention of the leadership of our party and the federal and national governments. The effort for securing a balanced market, both in volume, structure, and choice of goods offered, likewise remains the subject of increased attention of these organs. The retail trade turnover increased by 3.1 percent in comparison with 1982; the sales of industrial goods increased by 4.6 percent; and the sales of foodstuffs increased by 1.5 percent. Thus the sales of industrial goods have reached almost 53 percent of the overall retail trade turnover, while we can note that the food market is altogether stabilized.

Despite these positive tendencies, we shall have to react more consistently in our further development to the fact that in 1983, the retail trade turnover grew faster than set by the year's plan, but more slowly than the incomes of the population. The choice of goods still suffers from the fact that the appropriate tasks and aims, stemming from the party and government documents, are not being fulfilled by everyone everywhere. It is likewise not possible to implement successfully and in the required degree the measures for faster growth of the deliveries of goods in short supply and to introduce supplementary production of consumer goods to the new producers. Generally, there has not been the required acceleration of the innovation processes of consumer goods so that new products may more markedly stimulate the demand of consumers. On the contrary, in some cases the technological backwardness lowers the interest of the consumers, helping the growth of unsaleable stocks both in production and trade. Naturally, not only the production must improve the quality of work in this direction, but also the commercial organizations where there are also many weak points and shortcomings. [end recording]

When speaking about the analysis of the results of our national economy last year, the development of changes in the socioeconomic way of thinking, and the qualitative sides of development, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed that there still exists a lot of dull and unimaginative work instead of active solutions to problems. He said:

[Begin Strougal recording] We are aware of the fact that thus far it has been possible to successfuly use the more easily accessible reserves. The main aim, however -- coping with the basic factors of long-term efficiency, based above all on implementing scientific-technological development, faster rates of innovation processes, maximum utilization of available basic means --remains ahead of us. On the strength of these findings, we embarked last year in the above-mentioned spheres on testing and, where appropriate, on general application of some new measures. The need for this stemmed from the eighth Central Committee session conclusions, which we are implementing in the sphere of technological development.

At the end of 1983, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government approved a package of the most important organizational, economic, and legislative measures necessary for the realization of this session of the Central Committee; some of these measures have already been incorporated in the plan for 1984. In order to raise the effectiveness of capital investment and improve the utilization of basic means, the financing of of capital construction from a single investment source has been introduced in the majority of industrial branches. The creation of this source and its use have a pronounced self-accountancy character. The same purpose is followed by the fact that since 1 January 1984, a supplier has not been allowed to receive payment for the total of any work to be done, as was the case until then, but only for completed sections when handed over to the customer. Already in 1984, failure to observe the planned level of stocks and their turnover will have much harsher consequences, both for the earnings of enterprises and, above all, their leading workers.

In order to raise the export performace and effectiveness of foreign trade, we have enjoined measures whose primary intention is to more closely link production and foreign trade organizations, and to increase the responsibility of producers for results achieved on foreign markets. These and some other measures are being tested and gradually implemented in practice. By doing this we want to create better prerequisites, on the one hand for fulfilling tasks at the close of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and on the other for more comprehensive adjustments in the system of management in the period after 1985.

There is no doubt that the management system as it exists at the moment, and the entire economic mechanism, require a truly fundamental reconstruction and that everything we have done in this direction to date is only a beginning. We believe that the dominant role in the management system must be played by central national economic planning, and by features that will, as much as possible, advance the intensive development, effectiveness, and quality of production. This means, above all, that the State Planning Commission, in a much closer cooperation with all central bodies and production-economic units, will improve the system of planning in such a way that the cohesion of plans and their long-term nature will be substantially deepened, that criteria related to value and reward will be connected, and that the decisive role of the 5-year plan will be consistently ensured. This means a further deepening of self-sufficiency and economic responsibility of enterprises and a more consistent realization of the principles of self-accountancy. Everything must aim at creating more demanding prerequisites determining the attitude of economic organizations to financial sources and to directing their use toward the necessary structure- and quality-changes in production.

In doing this we are fully aware that the decisive element of intensification is in man alone, and that this process puts ever greater demands on him.

Life alone tells us that thus far not all opportunities are fully utilized, whether this concerns counterplanning, orientation or socialist competition to the quality of production, or the work of innovators and inventors.

Therefore, it is necessary to support the further growth of the creative initiative of the working people and to constantly improve prerequisites for their participation in management. [end recording]

In the next part of his address, Comrade Strougal dealt with improving the activity of national committees, as the strengthening of their powers in ensuring the needs of citizens and in the comprehensive development of territorial districts is achieving positive results. He paid particular attention to the development of services.

[Begin Strougal recording] Last year, measures to better satisfy the demand for paid services came into effect. Thus far, changes in the way they are managed are making a favorable impression, particularly those which made planning simpler and improved the functioning of the economic management mechanism of the service organizations. This is shown by the growth in the volume of paid services, the increase in their variety, the growth in the number of collecting centers [presumably for paper, metals, etc] and work places last year. The management changes have also been reflected in lower consumption of replacement parts, production materials, and raw materials. We can therefore generally state that certain progress is beginning to show in this area.

There are, however, considerable and often unjustified differences in the use made of possibilities under the adopted measures . As of now, not all national committees have been using their authority and overall responsibility for the development of services to the desire extent. Also, the organizations and production collectives they direct still have an unpaid debt toward the citizens. The citizens quite rightly point to the fact that in this respect many places are not making any progress, and there is little flexibility or decisiveness being shown in meeting their legitimate needs and interests. They also rightly criticize the fact that increases in the cost of services do not always mean better quality or, especially, more speed.

We do not intend to be satisified with the current state of this important and politically sensitive area. We will enforce the increase in the quality of management, in close cooperation with the national governments, as well as the necessary changes in the internal structure of the service enterprises, the removal of unnecessary administration and various organizational interlinking -- in short, everything which unnecessarily complicates the services and makes them more expensive. At the same time, it is necessary for the national committees to be more flexible and to take a greater part in establishing simple, cheap forms of services, to plan to the end and make the conception of their development for the next time period more exact. This will not be effective unless the citizens are aware of these aims, can help carry them out, and check on their realization.

The services cannot, however, be fully ensured only by the organizations of local economy and production cooperatives. It is necessary, for providing and expanding such services, to create conditions that will fall within the competence of the respective organizations in the other sections of the economy -- that is to say in the state sector. [end recording]

At the close of the report of the federal government on the fulfillment of its policy statement, Comrade Strougal concerned himself with our foreign policy and the current international situation.

[Begin Strougal recording] In foreign policy we have consistently adhered to the principles anchored in the line of the party's 16th congress, and the content of the 1981 policy statement of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

We consider as the most important task the effort to avert the danger of nuclear war, to end arming and effect gradual disarmament, and to bring about international detente and coexistence among states of differing social systems, in the spirit of the declaration of the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in January 1983 and the Moscow meeting of the highest party and state officials in June the same year. Finally, we are oriented in this direction by the Central Committee session of last November, which evaluated the current international situation in a principled manner, and at the same time designated the basic tasks for Czechoslovakia foreign policy in this demanding period.

As a result of the escalation of aggressive actions by imperialism's reactionary forces, the international situation has considerably worsened in the last year, and it remains complicated. The United States and some other NATO member-states continued a new round in the arms race with the aim of attaining military supremacy over the countries of the socialist community. At the same time, imperialism arms not only on the earth, but also on the sea and in space, and implements a policy of extortion and dictate and willfully declares spheres of so-called American vital interests. It has become clear that the Washington government does not now hesitate in the least to use armed force to suppress revolutionary liberation movement, as is proved by the events in Grenada and Lebanon and the situation around Nicaragua. A great danger is hidden in the United States' strengthening of its military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the Mediterranean Sea.

A particularly dangerous situation has been created in Europe, where the deployment of new American nuclear first-strike weapons began in the last months of last year on the territory of three Western states out of five anticipated on the whole. The Soviet Union and its allies, including Czechoslovakia, gave ample warning that the deployment of new missiles would not be left without countermeasures by the Warsaw Treaty states -- that we would not allow the strategic balance to be overthrown and the security of the community to be threatened. At the same time, we proposed and submitted a number of peace initiatives, and at all talks we worked for a just solution to existing problems while respecting the fundamentals of the same equal security. Therefore, it is not our fault that the United States and some of its allies remained totally deaf to these good-will gestures. By this deafness they took a great responsibility upon themselves before the nations of Europe and the whole world.

In this situation, the adoption of appropriate measures to secure the defense of our socialist homeland, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, was unavoidable. By agreement between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union missile complexes of operationally tactical designation has also been installed on the territory of Czechoslovakia. In its standpoint of 24 October 1983, the Central Committee Presidium expressed the essentialness and unavoidability of these measures to strengthen Czechoslovakia's defense capability and that of our whole community in the interest of preserving peace and averting war. Taught by bitter experience from history, we could not passively look on at the threat to the independence of our homeland and other socialist countries. The adopted measures serve to preserve the balance and therefore the security of the whole of Europe. In any event, it does not persue the goal of attaining military advantage for us.

In this context, I wish to stress that our peace initiatives continue to be fully valid. They are proposals that an agreement be formed on the mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states -- proposals for limiting of arming, banning chemical and space weapons, and freezing and gradually reducing military budget expenditures. Recently Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressed himself in a principled way on the question of life and the danger of nuclear catastrophe.

He also spoke on our behalf when he said that we consider averting nuclear war to be the main aim of our own foreign policy and that it is necessary to struggle step by step, on the basis of equal security, to reduce of nuclear arms until all its forms are completely liquidated.

Policy Resolution Adopted

LD212211 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] The Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations, meeting at their 12th joint meeting in Prague today, unanimously adopted a resolution in which the Federal Assembly notes that the federal government purposefully ensures the fulfillment of its policy statement in line with the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ under even more demanding conditions.

The Federal Assembly expects that in the next period the government will deepen managerial and organizational activity in ensuring the economic, cultural, and social development and the defense capability of Czechoslovakia, and that it will continue to further develop, with initiative, a peaceful foreign policy.

The resolution enjoins deputies to use their political and organizational activity in the Federal Assembly and in constituencies for actively fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the peace endeavor of the CSSR.

CONFIDENT PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU211523 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "There Is More To Be Had From Our Economy"]

[Excerpts] The restoration of the pace of the national economy's dynamic development last year has created a number of favorable prerequisites for fulfilling this year's demanding tasks.

The federal government has addressed itself in detail to issues and problems connected with the development of our economy on the basis of accurate data pertaining to the results of the past year, and adopted principles into proposals for a differentiated determination of more demanding tasks in the plans of ministries for 1984 under conditions of the appropriate sectors.

The course of the government, pursuing raising the effectiveness of the national economy, was fully supported by the last week's session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

What do these principles adopted by the CSSR Government call for? Above all, observing the planned intentions in the structure of material resources and in the final use of production. Whenever possible, exceeding the volume of planned production in manufacturing branches, provided that the excess production will make itself felt in exports to selected areas and without demanding additional material, that is, through a better valorization [zhodnoceni] of energy and raw materials' inputs.

Production in branches requiring high input of raw materials and energy must be oriented toward raising quality, further reducing the consumption of materials and energy, and toward preferentially exporting production to the nonsocialist states for higher than planned export prices.

It is necessary to start bringing about order in the capital investment sphere more energetically than to date.

In the category of projects with budgeted costs exceeding Kcs2 million, we must, above all, catch up this year with the shortfalls of last year, and systematically create prerequisites for putting into effect on time operation projects, and that within the planned parameters. Owing to unauthorized exceeding of limits set last year for starting new projects, it is necessary -- in order to reinforce discipline -- to reduce the limits of this year's plan. In case of exceeding the volume of deliveries and work on projects with budgeted costs up to Kcs2 million as well as of machinery and equipment not included in the projects' budgets, to reduce -- compared to the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- the limits for next year. Equally, it is necessary to ensure the planned annual volumes in the comprehensive housing construction and in nonproduction branches.

The principles adopted by the CSSR Government require a comprehensive looking into the management to analyze the causes of the undesirable development of inventories last year, adopt the necessary measures for their effective utilization, and consistently apply severe sanctions for nonobserving the intentions of the plan regarding the development of inventories, and even more so for inadmissibly administratively altering their real state.

As regards ensuring the national economy and the needs of society with energy, the situation unconditionally requires further tightening the tasks in reducing the consumption of energy by 1 million metric tons of standard fuels, reducing the total volume of the consumption of fuels and energy set by the state plan for the individual production sectors by 1.5 percent, and further tightening up the metal consumption indexes.

What is also desirable is to enhance the cost-efficiency and the effectiveness of production by reducing material costs and increasing the growth of work productivity compared with the tasks set in the economic plans of enterprises and economic production units.

The principles adopted by the CSSR Government impose ensuring an improved structure of variety, and through the standard of commercial work, a better profitability of exports to the nonsocialist states. Within the framework of materially increasing the plan of exports and by achieving higher prices quoted as "free alongside" to enable selected manufacturing branches to increase imports, especially of machinery and equipment, step up the modernization of the capital assets base of the economic production units' manufacturing branches by making use of foreign currency saved from other noninvestment imports last year.

Important measures apply to the domestic market: ensuring, above all, higher deliveries of meat products to the market, exceeding the planned volume of the procurement of animals for slaughter and meat production. At the same time, ensuring that the organizations of agricultural supply and procurement have at the end of this half-year an adequate operational supply of feed grains. Further, the principles of the government impose orienting attention toward achieving a more marked increase of the volume of deliveries of products in short supply to the domestic market, toward deliveries of goods of exceptional quality and technical parameters, thus making it possible to charge higher retail prices.

The ascertainment that our economy has a greater potential than envisaged must be immediately made use of for the benefit of society. That, however, depends on a comprehensive approach to the fulfillment of the plan's tightened-up tasks, on the unity of the political, economic, and social endeavor, and on the further strengthening of order and discipline. An honest and responsible approach has to be established everywhere -- in all aspects and spheres, and monkeying around with and speculating with the plan must not be allowed.

Last year showed that it is realistic to return to the intentions of the 16th party congress in the sphere of economic development, no longer be satisfied with the more modest requirements formulated in the law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and responsibly to make use of the creative initiative of our working people.

In a common and coordinated course of the state, economic, party, trade union, and youth agencies and organizations -- with a better standard of management and political-organization work -- there is an adequate source of strength to reinforce the pace of the economy's dynamic development and the growth of its effectiveness.

NECESSITY, IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST UPBRINGING

AU211515 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Professor Ivan Bajcura, doctor of philosophy and sciences, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the P.J. Safarik University in Presov, in the "On a Theoretical Theme" column: "The Ideological Fight and the Rearing of People Toward Class Consciousness," passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Under the CPCZ's leadership, our people are currently resolving the exacting tasks of building the advanced socialist society. The 16th CPCZ Congress, which further developed and concretized the program of building advanced socialism in the eighties, justly stressed that "we are building socialism -- a new society under the conditions of a tenacious fight of two opposed social systems, of two irreconcilable ideologies. Nobody can evade this reality. That is why it remains the basic mandate of our entire ideological activity to lead the people toward class vigilance and irreconcilable attitude toward bourgeois ideology."

In the contents of the ideological war unleashed and conducted against us by international imperialism, A PROMINENT PLACE IS HELD BY CLASS ISSUES, BY THE ISSUES OF THE CLASS BATTLE AND CLASS APPROACH TO SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND PROCESSES? Even in its latest manifestations, bourgeois ideology places a particularly strong emphasis on obscuring the significance of class criteria in assessing social development; it is denying the existence of antithetical classes and of the class battle, and declares that these phenomena have been "overcome by development" and so forth. In this respect, broad use is made of arguments about the scientific-technical revolution and about certain phenomena evoked by it. One writes about a "class convergence" and the "balancing of incomes," about the emergence of a new kind of social structure which no longer includes antagonistic classes; and one tries to prove that the workers class is disappearing, is becoming deproletarianized, and integrated in capitalist society; that it is losing its revolutionary perspective, that it is incapable of revolutionary deeds, and so forth. Simply, they say, the workers class already belongs to the past; it has dissolved itself in contemporary capitalism and has no place there. However, social practice itself is disproving these claims. The workers class continues to stand in the center of world events, it is the main bearer of revolutionary processes, and it is cementing around itself all the democratic and progressive forces.

The denial of class outcomes forms the ideological foundation of the bourgeois concepts of the industrial and postindustrial society, democracy, freedom, human rights, convergence, pluralism, and parallel structures, all of which appear extremely frequently in the current ideological battle. The denial of the class approach, and the nonclass appraisal of social phenomena and processes is perhaps the most typical feature of current bourgeois concepts on society and social development.

Current revisionism and opportunism are lagging behind these obviously unscientific and apologetic theories. Contrary to reality, they declare that the revolutionary role of the workers class has already been exhausted, and that the doctrine of K. Marx and F. Engels on the historic mission of the workers class is no longer valid for the present era. From this fact, the contemporary revisionists derive their notions about the transition from capitalism to socialism without the leading role of the workers class, without a class battle, without a socialist revolution, and without the dictatorship of the proletariat. The various "models" of socialism created by them also have a nonclass character.

In order to obscure the class understanding of society, contemporary revisionism is making broad use of the problem of man, who is assessed in an abstract way, taken out of space and time and out of specific social conditions. However, the reality of the class society unambiguously shows that THE PROBLEM OF MAN CANNOT BE RESOLVED BY TAKING HIM OUT OF THE ENTITY OF CLASS RELATIONS, THAT IT CAN ONLY BE RESOLVED ON A CLASS BASIS, only in the process of the class battle, only by involving him in the effort and orientation of the revolutionary class.

In assessing the topical issues of the present world, the doubts cast on class viewpoints and on class criteria make broad use of the existence of so-called global problems (the issue of war and peace, the problems of energy and food, environmental protection, relations between industrially developed and developing countries, the new economic order, the problems of hunger and illiteracy, and so forth). The followers of Eurocommunism have reacted to the existence of these issues by coming out with the demand for a so-called "new internationalism" because, they say, the "old internationalism" worked out by Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and based on the class principle, no longer corresponds to the new situation and is not acceptable for all those who are interested in resolving global problems. Such a nonclass, or "supra-class," approach to resolving global problems is pure utopia, not a life reality. Surely we cannot resolve global problems by achieving the situation where socialist countries and the workers movement give up their principles; but we can do this by a persistent struggle against imperialism and against supra-national monopolies, by unifying all democratic forces -- because even in resolving global problems, the socioclass realities are decisive.

A nonclass approach to today's key tasks has brought Eurocommunists to equally accuse the Soviet Union and the United States, the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact, of causing the exacerbation of the current international situation, although it is obvious to every, even the least soberly thinking person, that THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR MAINTAIN DIRECTLY OPPOSED POSITIONS IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS. Accusations that the USSR is guilty of "hegemonism" and "superpower" attitudes are based exactly on the absence of class outcomes in assessing its role in world developments.

In their ardent aversion to the class understanding of phenomena, the Eurocommunists go so far as to cast doubts on the doctrine of the party as the vanguard of the workers class, and as its basic weapon in the battle against capitalism and for building the classless communist society. They attack the very class nature of the party and want to turn it into some kind of petit bourgeois hybrid that would be accessible and satisfactory for all those who are in some way "dissatisfied" with the current crisis of the capitalist society. Their efforts can be qualified only as a total disarming of the workers class, the consequences of which can have a most negative effect on its revolutionary, liberation fight.

Both these and other facts show that in the current ideological battle of two worlds, a prominent place is held by the issue of the BASIC APPROACH to society, and by the very method of assessing and appraising social phenomena and processes.

FOR MARXISTS-LENINISTS, THE CLASS APPROACH TO ASSESSING AND APPRAISING THE PHENOMENA OF SOCIAL LIFE IS BOTH BASIC AND DECISIVE. The substantial and lasting interests of the workers class agree with the basic interests of all working people and of all the oppressed, and they are basically in keeping with the objective laws governing social development. That is why the assessment of social development from the positions of the workers class, as well as proletarian class consciouness and party awareness, are not an expression of some kind of class subjectivism or class arbitrariness -- they are the expression of a consistent, scientific understanding. The analysis of the mutual relations of classes and their approach to social reality are an inevitable feature of scientific knowledge and of the scientific analysis of social movement. THE CLASS ANALYSIS IS THE STARTING POINT IN DETERMINING POLICY, IN WORKING OUT THE SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF MARXIST-LENINIST PARTIES. The class understanding of the society and the class view of the world determine the main coordinates of our scientific world outlook. The strength of our doctrine, of our policy, of our scientific world outlook lies in the class understanding of society, in the class view of the world; and it is exactly because of this that these issues are in the center of the ideological battle and are being attacked in every way by bourgeois propaganda, which casts doubts on them.

In view of the constantly sharpening battle of the two systems, of the "crusade" against socialism, and of the pscyhological war, the objective task emerges to strengthen the class upbringing of our working people, and particularly of the younger generation, as well as to consolidate their class awareness and their class-steeling.

The communist education of the people which we are carrying out proceeds from the interests of the workers class and from its leading role in society; moreover, it has a frankly class character. THE CLASS CHARACTER OF UPBRINGING HAS AN OBJECTIVE NATURE AND, BY ITSELF, DOES NOT YET CREATE MAN'S SUBJECTIVE ABILITY TO ASSESS AND APPRAISE THE COMPLICATED PHENOMENA OF SOCIAL LIFE FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THIS OR THAT CLASS. It is the aim of class upbringing, of the rearing of people to be class conscious to shape this ability in man.

Communist upbringing is a comprehensive process of shaping socialist man, of shaping a comprehensively and harmoniously developing personality.

The topical nature of class upbringing does not solely follow from the character and sharpness of the current ideological battle; in many respects it is also determined by internal conditions, BY THE NEEDS OF BUILDING THE ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY, AND BY THE GROWING SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LEADING ROLE OF THE WORKER'S CLASS, of the "social mind and social heart" -- of the CPCZ's leading role. A complicated symbiosis exists between external and internal factors; it is most difficult to separate them in practice.

The successes achieved in building advanced socialism show that our society has overcome the antagonism of classes; and that, from the viewpoint of internal conditions, the class battle has ceased to be the "moving force" of our development. The main line in the development of a socioclass structure lies in the process of drawing the classes and social groups closer and in gradually eliminating class differences. A large part, and one can even say the majority of our population is not acquainted with the class battle from its own political experience. Among some of our people, this very fact can produce an underestimation of class viewpoints, and even their absence, in appraising the phenomena of social life; it can produce political naivete, a superficial approach to politics, a trusting and uncritical attitude toward capitalism and the various "models" of a bourgeois way of life. This particularly applies to young people whose scientific world outlook has not been firmly shaped yet and who lack significant political and life experience.

At the same time, one must not forget that the exploiting classes very frequently conceal their true class interests under various camouflages; this, too, makes it difficult to recognize and unmask them. The dialectics of the relationship between the class and the universally human is changing as well. A graphic example of this can be found in the problems of interrelationship between war, peace, and socialism. Yu.V. Andropov was justified in stating: "The danger of a nuclear war which is threatening the world forces us to assess in a totally new way the main purpose of the activity of the entire communist movement." In a certain sense, the class analysis is also made more difficult by the various compromises and agreements concluded by the revolutionary forces with the class enemy and with various political fellow-travelers. To make man correctly grasp the goals of the workers class in a certain phase of the society's development; to make him firmly stand on the positions of the workers class and to know who to analyze and to appraise the individual phenomena from these positions; and at the same enable him to avoid simplified and vulgarized courses -- all this cannot come into being automatically; it can be solely the result of a purposefully conducted and well-thought-out class upbringing. IT MUST BE BASED ON MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY, ON THE PRACTICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AND OF BUILDING SOCIALISM.

The demanding tasks of building advanced socialism as well as the ideological war conducted against us by the forces of the old world demand that we constantly perfect and develop communist upbringing and, within its framework, also the rearing of class consciouness. A person with a crystallized positive attitude toward socialism, toward the workers class, and toward the CPCZ, regards the world with a high class awareness; he has a different approach to his work, he has a deeper understanding of the social significance of his work, and he is immune to the bourgeois ideology. We must spare neither effort nor time in rearing such a person.

KABRHELOVA MEETS RCP'S MURESAN IN BUCHAREST

LD211018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, met in Bucharest with Ana Muresan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of Women of Romania. They exchanged experiences of the two women's organizations and discussed possibilities for further development of cooperation.

POLEDNIK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DENMARK

LD211537 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Communist Party of Denmark, a CPCZ delegation led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee, left today for Copenhagen. During the visit issues of further deepening of cooperation between the two parties will be assessed.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD212235 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia today.

Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD212240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, organized a festive dinner in the Cernin Palace in Prague today, in honor of 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

During the course of the evening, both ministers gave speeches concerning cooperation between both countries, and key international questions. Bohuslav Chnoupek highly praised the successes achieved by the people of the Democratic Republic of Yemen in building a socially just society. When he spoke of the international situation he pointed in particular to the danger threatening from the deployment of new American weapons in Western Europe. On the problem of nuclear arms in Europe, Comrade Chnoupek expressed full support for the Soviet Union's interest and readiness to lead honorable talks on the basis of equality and equal security.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SCIENCE COMMISSION MEETING -- The Soviet-Czechoslovak Commission for Social Sciences held its constituent meeting in Prague today. Academician Zdenek Snitil, vice president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the commission, stressed in his opening speech the indispensable role of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation for the socialist development of our country, for progress in all areas of the life of society. He said that the main purpose of the newly set up commission will be to strive for all-round and comprehensive cooperation between key social scientific facilities of both countries in order to tackle key topical issues of building and improving advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union within the international context. Academician Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, paid tribute to the exixting results of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet scientists. He stressed the growing role of sciences as the basis from which to direct social processes and their part in elaborating long-range prognostications concerning the development of society. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Mar 84 LD]

HUSAK RECEIVES AMBASSADOR -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today in Prague received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the United Mexican States, Jindrich Tucek. The reception took place in connection with his taking up of the post. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Mar 84 LD]

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS -- Prague (CTK) -- With its population of 15,440,000 last year, i.e. 800,000 more than in 1973, Czechoslovakia ranked tenth among European countries. The package of social and economic measures, designed to improve living conditions of families with children, brought Czechoslovakia in 1974-76 to the third place in Europe as regards the population growth after the period of below-average birth rates in the 1960's. Families with two children prevail in this country, the number of childless couples, families with one but also three children has declined considerably and families with four children are rather an exception these days. The present demographic development shows that Czechoslovakia's population is expected to exceed 16 million in 2000, with an annual increase of 30,000 people. This positive trend reflects the ability of the socialist state to favourably influence its demographic development. [Excerpts] [Prague CTK in English 1319 GMT 21 Mar 84 LD]

KRENZ-CPSU DELEGATION VIEW YOUTH EDUCATION

AU211230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [19 March] Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Yevgeniy Razumov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy department head of the Central Committee.

The exchange of views centered on experiences and tasks for the communist education of the youth. Egon Krenz briefed the guests on the initiatives to implement the tasks adopted by the Seventh Plenum of the SED Central Committee in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the forthcoming local elections. In this connection he stressed the activities of the youth to universally strengthen socialism on German soil, which testify of the patriotic and internationalist way of thinking and acting of the young generation in an exemplary way. Yevgeniy Razumov spoke on the tasks of the CPSU party organizations in continuously implementing the USSR youth policy after the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The partners in the talk praised the exemplary cooperation between the Leninist Komsomol and the FDJ which is taking place on the basis of the fraternal relations between the CPSU and the SED. The far-reaching agreements between the USSR and the GDR that were concluded during the visit of the party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker in May 1983 in the Soviet Union are a great test for the youth of both countries.

The talk was attended by Wolfgang Herger, SED Central Committee member and head of the Youth Department. Also present was Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

During its stay in the GDR the delegation will visit the Dresden and Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirke.

HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

For Soviet and East German reportage on the 'official friendly' visit to the USSR by Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, and a GDR delegation beginning 20 March, including his talks with both CPSU Central Committee general secretary Konstantin Chernenko and Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense, see the Eastern Europe section of the 20 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DOHLUS IN PRAVDA ON UNITY OF PARTY, MASSES

For an article written by Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, entitled: "United With the Masses" which was published in the 20 March First Edition of PRAVDA on page 4, see the Eastern Europe section of the 22 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SINDERMANN, DA LUZ AGREE ON WORLD SITUATION

LD211456 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1214 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Mar (ADN) -- In view of the growing danger of a nuclear inferno, the joint action of all peace-loving forces is of even greater importance. This was noted by Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Horst Sindermann and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde Silvino Manuel da Luz, on Wednesday during an exchange of views in Berlin.

Both sides noted with satisfaction their agreement in views on the international situation. They affirmed the will of both parties and states to further strengthen their friendly relations for the benefit of their peoples and for the securing of peace.

Horst Sindermann emphasized the GDR's support for dialogue with all forces who want understanding. Everything has to be done to reduce tension and military confrontation and make international relations predictable again.

Horst Sindermann praised the active contribution of the movement of Nonaligned States for peace and security. There is high regard for the work of the OAU, in whose ranks the Republic of Cape Verde occupies a respected place. He assured the guest from Cape Verde of the friendly solidarity with the peoples of Africa who are actively struggling for peace, for security and the development of their countries.

Silvino Manuel da Luz explained the efforts undertaken by the Cape Verde people under the leadership of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] to fulfill the programmatic aims declared by the second PAIGC Party Congress. He expressed the great interest of his country in the preservation of peace. The Republic of Cape Verde was doing everything to contribute to the political solution of disputes on the African continent in the interest of this region and of peace.

This morning the Cape Verdian foreign minister had a meeting with Chief Mayor Erhard Krack during a visit to the Berlin Town Hall. This afternoon the guest will see the sights of the GDR capital.

UNIVERSITY MINISTER MEETS IRANIAN COUNTERPART

AU211134 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [19 March] Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for university and technical school affairs, received for an exchange of views Manuchehr Mohammadi, deputy minister for higher education and culture of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The partners in the talk briefed each other on the development of the university sector in the two countries and discussed possibilities of expanding and deepening bilateral cooperation.

COLD WEATHER, GROUND FROST AFFECT SPRING SOWING

DW211335 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Wolf-Alexander Ortmann's review of the regional press]

[Excerpt] Another topic is the spring cultivation in agriculture which started efficiently despite the unusually cold weather. SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG announces that more than 50 percent of the bezirk's area has been sown in summer grain. Ground frost makes work rather difficult in the morning hours, just as the peasants of Zoelkow in Schwerin Bezirk and the peasants of Wusterhausen LPG in Greifswald Kreis need to utilize every hour to best advantage.

In this context the Rostock OSTSEE-ZEITUNG quotes Werner Lambrecht who is in charge of the [Wusterhausen LPG] surface-working equipment and of the sowing collective: Sowing in ground with a temperature of just 2 to 3 degrees [centigrade] will not harm the grain in any way. Werner Lambrecht draws attention to old experience that periods of frost are followed by periods of rain. What we won't have in the ground by then will mean lower yields.

GDR PREMIER STOPH ON 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

Lazar Welcomes Stoph on Arrival

LD211133 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 21 (MTI) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Budapest for an official friendly visit Wesnesday on the invitation of his counterpart, Gyorgy Lazar.

At Ferihegy Airport Willi Stoph and his party were welcomed by Gyorgy Lazar, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and several other leading personalities of the Hungarian political, economic and social life. Present were Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, the GDR's ambassador to Hungary, and Lajos Nagy, charge d'affaires at the Hungarian Embassy in Berlin.

Delegation Members Listed

LD211749 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 21 (MTI) -- Hungary-GDR talks opened in Budapest's parliament Wednesday. The Hungarian delegation, led by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, includes Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska, Ferenc Horvath, deputy head of department at the HSWP Central Committee, Gyula Kovacs, vice-president of the National Planning Office, Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Lajos Nagy, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Hungarian Embassy in the GDR.

The negotiating group of the GDR is headed by Willi Stoph and its members are Deputy Prime Minister Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Secretary of State Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Horst Tschanter, head of the CMEA work group of the SUPG Central Committee, Hermann Leihkauf, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Dieter Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, GDR ambassador to Hungary.

Premiers Discuss Cooperation

LD212218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Hungary and the GDR urge the creation of a long-term foundation for new forms of cooperation between the two countries. This was stated among other things by Premiers Gyorgy Lazar and Willi Stoph in Budapest. They have agreed that economic contacts are developing especially vigorously. There has been an improvement in production specialization between the two countries and in direct contacts between enterprises. Efforts aimed at material and energy savings have also been successful.

Regarding international questions, the two premiers underline the importance of a harmonized foreign policy for socialist countries. Both countries are working actively toward this end.

Willi Stoph, who arrived in Budapest today, laid a wreath at the memorial to Hungarian heroes this afternoon. In the evening Gyorgy Lazar gave a banquet in honor of his guest.

Lazar, Stoph Dinner Toasts

LD221132 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] In honor of the government delegation led by Willi Stoph, which is currently on an official friendship visit to Budapest, Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar gave a dinner this evening in the hunting room of the parliament building. Both politician's gave after dinner speeches, excerpts of which we are broadcasting. Gyorgy Lazar spoke first:

[Begin Lazar recording in Hungarian fading into German translation] We prepared for this meeting in the expectation that the talks will demonstrate the fraternal relations between our countries, which are engaged in developing socialism, and the intention to further deepen our cooperation.

Today's talks, which lived up to our expectations in every respect, proved once again that the identity of ideas and aims and the membership of the same alliance are a reliable and stable basis for the implementation of these aims. With a good feeling we can state that, in the assessment of all the important issues of socialist development and of the international situation, there is full agreement of views between us.

As far as we are concerned, I can say that the internal situation of our count is balanced, and that the workers' power is stable. Our people support the policy of the MSZMP, and work in socialist national unity actively to implement the resolutions of the 12th party congress. The conditions of our work are not easy, but we are confident because apart from the will of our people for action, we can rely on the source of strength represented by fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The deepening of the cooperation, which rests on a firm basis, between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR is a lasting course of our party and government. On the current international situation, we must note with concern that as a result of the strivings of imperialism for world domination, above all of the militaristic circles of the United States and NATO, it has become dangerously aggravated. Under these conditions the unity of the Warsaw Pact is of particular importance. It is equally important to stress once again that we will not allow the destruction of the existing military balance, but will do all we can to implement a balance at the lowest possible level of arms. We are convinced that the present situation in the world, including that in Europe, is not irreversible. For our part we are ready to take part in the creation of a more favorable international climate. [end recording]

[Begin Stoph recording] Dear Hungarian comrades and friends. We are in complete agreement with you that there is nothing more important for us than to safeguard peace. We regard it as our special historical responsibility to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. Mindful of the terrible experiences of two world wars, we are in favor, in the interests of peace, of steps in relations between the GDR and the FRG that will serve to help us return to detente. It goes without saying that we decisively reject any strivings directed against the GDR's sovereignty.

Like you, we are also in favor of continuing political dialogue with all responsible people who are ready to compromise, in order to achieve arms control and disarmament through honest negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security. An improvement in international relations can only be achieved through political and military detente, through peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders.

In this connection we would like to refer to the full validity of the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of January 1983 and in the joint Moscow statement by leading representatives of the fraternal countries, as well as to the numerous other initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states during the past few months.

We regard as particularly significant the renunciation by all nuclear powers of the first use of nuclear weapons, which only the USSR has so far proclaimed to be binding in international law; as well as the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In the interests of the security of the peoples and the continent we emphatically demand a halt to the stationing of the new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe and a reduction in the weapons already stationed. As long as this does not occur, we are forced within our alliance to take the countermeasures necessary for maintaining the military-strategic balance.

GDR citizens are sincerely pleased about the significant achievements of the Hungarian fraternal people in the building of a developed socialist society. They follow with interest and sympathy the many initiatives of the working people of your country in the socialist competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from fascism. There is also great recognition of the [word indistinct] support of the Hungarian Peoples Republic for improving the international atmosphere and safeguarding peace. [end recording]

Stoph Meets With Kadar

LD221031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0957 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, 22 Mar (ADN) -- An exchange of views on questions of bilateral cooperation and the present international situation was held in Budapest today between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and GDR Premier Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The two politicians briefed each other on the results achieved by their countries in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and 12th MSZMP Congress.

LOSONCZI VISITS BUDAPEST DISTRICT 20 MARCH

LD201047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi today is acquainting himself with the people of Ferencvaros. The president of the Presidential Council is also accompanied by Gabor Borbely, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. The visit started in the headquarters of the party committee of the ninth district of Budapest, where Mrs Laszlo Gal, first secretary, and Erno Nagy, council chairman, briefed Pal Losonczi about the political, social, and economic life of the district which has nearly 90,000 inhabitants. After this, the president of the Presidential Council and his entourage will call at the agroeconomic research institute, and will visit the weapons and gas equipment factory. In the afternoon, Pal Losonczi will meet party committee representatives from the institutions and plant of Ferencvaros.

GUCWA-LED DELEGATION MEETS INDIAN LEADERS

LD211225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] The Polish parliamentary delegation headed by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, which is staying in India, has been received by President Zail Singh and has met with Prime Minister Indira Ghandi. During the talks it was stated that both states hold identical or close views on the international situation and bilateral relations. They emphasized the need for cooperation in the defense of international security, which is being threatened.

GORYWODA ENDS MOSCOW ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

LD211705 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda has ended his visit to Moscow. He had talks with the deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Baybakov. They discussed the main problems of economic cooperation of both states in the next 5-year period. The basic tasks for this year were also defined concerning the mutual coordination of economic plans. Manfred Gorywoda also had a meeting with the deputy premier of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Talyzin.

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL DELEGATES CONFERENCE

Peace Appeal Issued

LD182156 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 18 Mar (PAP) -- Following nearly 40 years of peace, the threat of a global conflict is again looming over Europe and the world at large. The dangerous international tension and the threat to peace are due to the policy pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism and aimed to alter the alignment of forces, to attain superiority over socialism, and to hamper progressive processes in the world.

What serves this goal is the unprecedented acceleration of the arms race and unlimited expansion of mass destruction means forced by the U.S. Administration and NATO. The introduction of new nuclear missiles, especially in Western Europe, and the opening of new planes for arms competition reaching out into outer space, has ominous ramifications and faces mankind with threats never before recorded in the history of the world.

Imperialism is seeking to [word indistinct] its aggressive [words indistinct] interference in other countries' internal affairs, economic restrictions, and even armed interventions. In such a climate, those forces are again coming to the fore in the West -- and particularly in the FRG -- that still count on the revision of the groundwork for the peaceful order in Europe [word indistinct] as a result of the victory over German fascism, post-war development and universally acknowledged international accords.

In the face of the perilous challenge to peace in Europe and throughout the world, the socialist community countries, being true to their peace policy, have been doing everything possible to prevent annihilation of the foundations of peace and international security. It is in this direction that the numerous proposals are aimed which relate to reducing the arms buildup, promoting advance in arms control, building an atmosphere of confidence in international relations, including the proposal to negotiate a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on nonapplication of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations, as well as the one on freezing and gradually reducing military budgets.

Reduction of military spending would allow huge amounts to be assigned to resolving increased socioeconomic problems facing the contemporary world.

Efforts made by the socialist community and world forces of peace, by political circles guided by prudence and realism, let the hope be cherished that the dangerous course of world developments can be averted and that peace can be preserved both for the present and future generations.

What strengthens this hope are the achievements recorded in the past decade, the attainments of dialogue and detente, uninterrupted continuation of the CSCE process, and the commencement of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The hope in question is further enforced by the growing awareness of the hazards and development, and by the activities of social movements opposed to the arms buildup and war.

In accordance with the basic interests of our people and our traditional foreign policy, socialist Poland will spare no efforts to continue to make a constructive contribution toward strengthening the structures of the peaceful order in Europe, consolidating universal security and developing broad and equal international cooperation.

The PZPR wholly supports the Leninist peace policy conducted by the CPSU. The inviolable ties of alliance, friendship, and cooperation linking Poland and the USSR serve well the vital interests of our people and states and also the cause of peace and security in Europe.

Affirming the rectitude of the line of the ninth extraordinary congress, the National Delegates' Conference gives the struggle for peace and consolidation of our defensive alliances and of Poland's international position pride of place among foreign policy tasks.

The struggle for peace and for a peaceful future for our children is one of the supreme issues uniting all Poles. As a people that has already been confronted by total annihilation in the 20th century, we have the special right and duty to demand a halt to the arms race, to demand that the foundation of security and peace in Europe and in the world not be undermined, and that the dangerous game threatening the world with nuclear catastrophe be stopped.

We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to cooperate in defense of peace. The struggle for stable peace and for a world free of the nuclear nightmare must become a cause uniting all peoples and states.

Message to Fraternal Parties

LD181841 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 18 Mar 84

["Message to All Communist and Workers' Parties (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 18 March (PAP) -- The National Conference of PUWP Delegates extends proletarian greetings in all communist and workers' parties the world over. We address you with the sense of class solidarity which binds the international communist and worker movement together in a joint struggle for ideals of peace and socialism.

We assembled at the PUWP National Conference, being aware of patriotic and internationalist responsibility which we bear for the further development of our socialist homeland and for the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world over. We have assessed the road covered since the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

It has been a difficult period of struggle against the intensifying counter-revolutionary threats, struggle to overcome the socio-economic crisis and to implement the socialist renewal and reforms of the operation of the state and the national economy in the interest of working people and in the name of the country's further socialist development. The conference stated that our party, guided by the ideology of Marxism and Leninism, had properly implemented the line of the 9th congress.

There are still many difficulties on our road. We must overcome painful effects of Western economic restrictions lawlessly imposed at the inspiration of the U.S. But we know that we are going in the right direction -- following the road which our party chose at the 9th congress.

The PUWP struggle to consolidate the achievements of People's Poland and further socialist development of our country frustrates the calculations of internal and external class opponents of socialism. They would wish to see weak and internally torn Poland which would serve as a convenient bridgehead of attack against forces of socialism and progress. We have not let and will not let it happen. Poland cannot and will not be either a hotbed of unrest, or a source of tension in the international situation or an instrument of anti-socialist crusade of imperialism.

We are aware that in the sharp struggle imposed on us by the opponents of socialism the target is not only Poland. In the aspiration to change the alignment of forces in the world, in the struggle against socialism, imperialism made an attempt recently to violate the balance of forces which is the basis of world security. This became the main source of aggravation of international tension and threats to peace in Europe and the world over. The saving of peace and counter-acting the threat of nuclear catastrophe is the supreme cause of the present day.

Our party, together with the CPSU, with the brotherly communist parties in the socialist countries, has been and will remain faithful to the idea of peace. Collaborating with all the communist and workers' parties, with the forces of progress, with everyone who is guided by the sense of responsibility and concern for the future of the world, we will do everything to halt the dangerous direction in which the international situation develops, to save peace. Poland has been, is and will be a durable link of the community of socialist states, a vital factor of shaping the peaceful relations in Europe and the world.

In the conditions of the sharp class struggle which is being waged in the contemporary world, in the face of intensified attacks by the opponents of socialism, of special importance are the class, ideological ties of solidarity linking the communist and workers' parties -- the avantgarde of the world forces of peace and progress.

We are expressing our appreciation for and gratitude to all the parties which showed understanding and granted internationalist support for our efforts.

We are sending cordial, brotherly greetings to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, all the parties of our socialist community, wishing them further successes in the building of socialism, in the struggle for lasting peace in the world.

We are sending warm greetings, words of solidarity and support to the fighters for national and social liberation, for sovereign and equal-footed development of the peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia.

We are sending our greetings and wishes of further class victories to the communist and workers' parties in the industrialized countries of the capitalist world which are fighting for the rights of the working people, for social progress, for peace and disarmament.

The National Conference of the PUWP voices the will to develop and deepen our party's cooperation with the brotherly [passage indistinct] expansion of cooperation of all the progressive forces in the defence of peace and security of nations -- this is the fullest realization of the lofty ideals of proletarian internationalism.

Ideological Goals Outlined

LD201536 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 20 March -- The party ideological declaration "What we fight for, where we are headed to" is one of important documents adopted by the National Conference of the PUWP Delegates that ended here on March 18. The declaration reads in part:

Marxism-Leninism is our ideology, socialism is our goal. While fulfilling its leading role in society and in the state, we are deepening the working class character of the PUWP.

Being guided by Marxism-Leninism -- the scientific ideology of the working class -- we generalize the experiences of socialist building. In a weak Poland, with its people set at variance and facing the threat of internal confrontation, imperialist forces, and especially the U.S. Administration, were seeking a chance to weaken the socialist community and international security.

It was those anti-Polish sources that home-bred opponents of socialism have been drawing on for inspiration. Following the August of 1980 [as received], they were seeking to dismantle the state, ruin the economy, and trigger off a fratricidal conflict.

Three tough years are gone. Poland is different than before August 1980 but also different from what it was before December 1981.

We are willing to make growing contribution to universal progress -- to the consolidation of peace, the development of civilization and culture, to combating famine and fighting against the degradation of natural environment. We are striving to wipe out injustice, dictate and violence in international relations.

Poland's solid and proper place in the socialist community, its participation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, its growing share in the socialist division of labour within the CMEA are a guarantee of Poland's position in Europe and the world. The alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union constitute a great achievement of Poland's modern history and are an inviolable principle of the party and state policy.

Dangerous tendencies occur in the world. Aggressive forces, above all of the American imperialism, threaten peaceful coexistence. The main objective of socialist states consists in preserving peace in Europe and the world.

Poland, a country that went through painful war experience, has been and will always remain to be in the vanguard of peace defenders.

Party Program Defined

LD181547 Warsaw PAP in English 1511 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 18 March -- The conference of delegates states that the direction of works adopted in "Materials for Discussion on the PUWP Programme" is proper and should be considered as a starting point for working out a PUWP draft programme.

The document specifies main directions which should be followed by works on preparing a party draft programme. It is necessary, among other things, to make these aims more concrete, to describe stages and means for their implementation.

The idea to strengthen the leading role of the working class in the life of the nation and state should be stressed in all parts of the programme. It is also necessary to specify the main tendencies of development of the state and socialist democracy.

It is necessary to broadly interpret and make more concrete the issue of the leading and guiding role of the party in society and state. The role of the Marxist-Leninist ideology in the activity of the party and life of the nation should be defined more precisely,

The PUWP draft programme should be submitted for approval by the Central Committee and for a general party discussion. The draft, enriched by the results of this debate, approved by the Central Committee, should be submitted to delegates to the 10th PUWP Congress and also to delegates to the 9th PUWP Extraordinary Congress -- who initiated and contributed to the programme.

Congress Decisions Approved

LD181833 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 18 Mar 84

["Resolution on Implementing Decisions of 9th Congress (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 18 March (PAP) -- The National Conference of Delegates of the Polish United Workers' Party states that the Central Committee has worked according to resolutions of the 9th congress and acted in the spirit of socialist renewal -- consolidation of socialism in Poland. The party successfully leads the implementation of tremendous tasks connected with the process of overcoming the crisis and creating bases for a further socialist development of [words indistinct] class and working people. New comrades join the party ranks.

The line of agreement and struggle for a socialist character of changes in Poland and against the forces of anarchy and counter-revolution, stemming from the 9th congress' resolutions and developed at PUWP CC plenary sessions, has been consistently implemented.

Martial law was introduced to avoid confrontation urged by forces hostile to socialist Poland. It prevented a civil war, put an end to anarchization of social life and destruction of the economy, guaranteed security for citizens and the socialist state. According to earlier announcements, martial law was lifted as soon as conditions for this emerged.

The party, led by the Central Committee, took up and has been persistently implementing a broad programme of reforms adopted by the 9th congress. A general direction of these changes is to prevent the recurrence of efforts and distortions which took place before August 1980 and anarchy and destruction which occurred before December 1981.

The idea of agreement of all forces in favour of the development of socialist Poland is being materialized in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON.

Self-governed and independent trade unions which get ever stronger also contribute to social agreement.

The party pays utmost attention to needs of the working people and the building of material production which is the basis to meet them. Downward trends in production have been overcome and production growth has been started. The economic situation is still difficult -- not all adverse phenomena have been put under control yet and long-lasting efforts are necessary to overcome them. We confirm the will to consistently continue the economic reform.

The conference approves of the international activity of the Central Committee. This activity corresponds to principles adopted in the 9th congress' resolutions. We express gratitude to fraternal parties -- and the CPSU in particular -- for understanding of our difficulties and assistance in overcoming them. The deepening comprehensive cooperation with socialist countries and nonsolidation of the strength [words indistinct] of the socialist community is a lasting foundation [words indistinct] policy.

The National Conference of PUWP Delegates conveys its highest appreciation to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski who led the work of the Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic -- at an extremely difficult period of time which was full of conflicts -- with the sense of historical responsibility and according to the teachings of Marxism and Leninism and the most vital interests of the nation and the state. Approving the results of work carried out by the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, the conference expresses full support for further actions to be taken by the Central Committee first secretary in implementing the resolutions passed by the 9th congress, in the service of socialism and the Polish People's Republic.

The National Conference of Delegates approves of the Political Bureau's report which specifies current party tasks in implementing the resolutions of the 9th congress, approves recommendations contained in this report and puts party members under obligation to fully implement them. The conference also approves of lines of actions in economic issues presented in the report of the Council of Ministers.

The party is aware of difficulties in fulfilling the programme of the 9th congress. This results in a special duty to deepen ideological and political contents of our actions, improve the work of party authorities and cells, and intensify the activity of party members at every post and with every task. It is the basic condition for strengthening the party's leading role in society and its guiding role in the state, the condition for full implementation of the adopted resolutions.

People's Councils Elections

LD182137 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- The National Conference of PZPR delegates has adopted a resolution on the PZPR's tasks in the elections of people's councils, which we are transmitting in abbreviated form.

The elections are to be held on 17 June 1984. Working people of towns and countryside will choose their representatives for the responsible and honorable functions (?of deputies to) [word indistinct], town, town-parish, (?parish) and voivodship people's councils, citizens worthy of the public's trust, who give a guarantee that they will represent to the full the interests of local groups of the population, for the good of the whole of the socialist motherland.

[Words indistinct] an important event in the life of our country, a yardstick of civic maturity, responsibility and good sense. They will also be a criterion of the correctness and effectiveness, a confirmation of the rightness of the path of socialist [word indistinct], the line of accord, struggle and reforms, chosen at the [word indistinct] extraorindary congress, and at the same time will create fresh preconditions for continuation of it.

The decision of the ninth congress clearly underlined the role and importance which should be played in the life of our country by the system of people's councils and territorial self-government.

We have fulfilled our pledges. A new law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government, and a new statute on elections to the people's councils have been adopted. Thus we have confirmed our resolve to continue the process of socialist renewal.

The party, as the initiator and participant in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON], expresses the conviction that the election platform being prepared by this movement will reflect the interests of the working people of socialist Poland.

Members of the party, recognizing their responsibility for the country's today (?and tomorrow), in consolidation with all forces united in PRON, will take an energetic and universal part in the drafting of local election programs, in the nomination of candidates for deputy of the councils, and in the elections themselves.

The party will strive in order to give the election campaign a character of people-wide discussion about strengthening of the socialist state and improvement of the methods of implementing authority and of ways of resolving the problems of the population and citizens. The elections must aid the further strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance, and of the cooperation in partnership of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD and all forces standing the ground of the principles of the structure of our state.

Everything possible must be done, the resolution appeals in conclusion, in order that the election campaign pass in an atmosphere of high [words indistinct] and political activity, in order that it should help to deepen the consolidation of the population under the leadership of our party in achieving sociopolitical stabilization and in implementing the program of socialist construction in our country. In that way we will express our concern for the well-being of the socialist motherland, for its successful development in the spirit of reform and renewal, and for the wise and worthy (?continuation) of the transformations started 40 years ago.

ZSL REVIEWS ACTIVITIES SINCE EIGHTH CONGRESS

LD211514 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 21 March -- Ahead of the forthcoming 9th Congress of the United Peasant Party, scheduled on March 26, the party's Central Committee published a report reviewing its activities over the period following the UPP 8th Congress, that is from December 16, 1980, which reads in part:

The development of the political and socio-economic situation after the UPP 8th Congress put all its members to a serious test. A decisive majority of activists and rank-and-file members of our organisation displayed a right posture in this difficult period. The extremely difficult decision of December 13, 1981, on the introduction of martial law, met with understanding on the part of the UPP members.

The period under review has brought important decisions in the domain of agriculture and food economy which were given top priority both in political guarantees and legal solutions concerning the emergency from the crisis and the development of national economy.

The adoption last June by the Polish Sejm of the programme of the development of agriculture and food economy till 1990 crowned joint efforts by the PUWP and UPP in favour of animating agricultural production and socio-productive activeness in rural areas.

The consistent and complex implementation of the programme of reforms results in growing and conspicuous stabilization of production. This country's social life has been restored, the citizen's moods keep changing. It proved possible to avert and check some adverse phenomena in the Polish economy, although, as a nation and a country, we still face serious threats.

The forces hostile to socialism in the United States and some European countries tried to use Poland's internal difficulties for its political isolation. Our economic difficulties have been aggravated by the restrictions imposed by the Reagan administration and it is Polish society that bears the brunt. Through its foreign policies, the United Peasant Party actively counteracts the aftermath of those restrictions.

The end of 1983 saw fresh strains and sudden escalation of threats to world peace. The American Administration and some NATO countries pursue a policy of confrontation towards the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The deployment by NATO of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe creates a threat of advancing the spiral of armaments to such a high technology level that may escape human control.

What matters most in this situation, is to preserve peace, and this can be achieved by a gradual, consistent and total disarmament. Such proposals were frequently put forward by the Soviet Union itself and, jointly, by other socialist countries. We believe that it is common sense and constructive approach that are going to get the upper hand.

The activities by the UPP in the process of democratization and renewal were marked by a consistent strive for the implementationof the reforms relating to socio-political life, by persistent care for building the nation's patriotic unity, strengthening the worker-and-peasant alliance, for consistent defending the socio-political principles of the people's state, embodied in the constitution of the Polisy People's Republic.

EXISTING AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE TERMED ARCHAIC

PM211412 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 5 Mar 84 p 4

[Interview with Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Agriculture and Food Department, by KAR correspondent Henryk Maziejuk; date and place not given]

[Text] Maziejuk: One year ago a joint session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee was held devoted to the question of agricultural development and provision of food for the population. Is there any justification for the claim that the resolutions adopted at that time are now being forgotten?

Zawodzinski: No. We are taking care to ensure that the resolution adopted by the PZPR and ZSL leading organs is consistently realized. As we know, the resolution is of a long-term nature, but it must never be swept under the carpet. Having learned our lesson through painful experience, we must not repeat the mistakes connected with the 1974 Central Committee resolution. That was also a good resolution, but its quality was of little use as it was never put into practice.

Maziejuk: At what stage of implementation, then, is the January 1983 resolution?

Zawodzinski: It is too early for an overall assessment. However, many operations have been undertaken already, and it is difficult to list them all. There are two implementation schedules in force: One is political and the other governmental. The latter contains as many as 44 detailed tasks. I will remind you here that a plan for the development of agriculture and food economy until 1990 has been approved by the Sejm, as has a package of acts that provide a solid base for a rational system of land economy and which stabilize individual peasant farming. The Sejm also introduced amendments to the Constitution in connection with that question. The Council of Ministers passed many resolutions that will benefit agriculture.

Maziejuk: Expectations are still much higher. Will the current year bring their realization any nearer?

Zawodzinski: Our plans envisage that in 1984 there will be an increase of over 10 percent in the supply of agricultural equipment and some 17 percent in the supply of spare parts for agricultural machinery. It was also decided that our agriculture and food economy will receive 30 percent of the total outlays. Last year they received less than 26 percent. That signals the need to ensure that the decisions contained in the resolution are better adhered to. Our needs as regards food economy are enormous and it would be disastrous if the outlays fall short of expectations.

Another signal concerns concentrated feed. Despite the fact that there has been an overall increase in their supply from domestic reserves, we have had a drastic decrease in the import of feed concentrates. The 1983 plan envisaged the import of over 1.1 million tons of protein concentrates, but only 45 percent of that amount was actually imported -- and this was almost 25 percent less than the amount imported in 1982. This drop in the supply of feed affected unfavorably the processes of pig fattening and breeding. In my opinion this cannot be justified even by our difficulties with our foreign trade balance. We must find enough hard currency for the purchase of feed concentrates with high protein content, as we cannot make them ourselves. It is better to buy animal feed than to buy meat.

Maziejuk: While, in the opinion of some, the introduction of the new constitutional provision confirming the permanent status of individual peasant farms was a matter of exceptional importance, others have been arguing that it is the practice rather than the theory that is of decisive importance here -- and the practice continues to produce many reservations.

Zawodzinski: We must not underestimate the importance of that constitutional provision. It guarantees stabilization. It ensures that the structure of our agriculture will not be altered through administrative measures, nor as a result of some kind of pressure. Let us, however, state frankly that the present structure is archaic and that the constitutional provision is by no means intended to preserve this state of affairs. We could not possibly hope for any significant progress with our peasant farming system as fragmented as it is now, but with the provision in hand we can now discuss it frankly with the farmers and together search for some better solutions.

Maziejuk: One year after the joint plenum organized for the leadership of both parties, there came yet another increase in retail food prices -- although, admittedly, this has been announced beforehand. There were some who tried to blame agriculture for it.

Zawodzinski: More than once, when there was talk about price increases, people would associate it solely with the increase in procurement prices for agricultural produce. This kind of reasoning is very primitive, and I do not hesitate to use this word. The question must, after all, be considered against the overall background of our economy. If there is an increase in the prices of agricultural means of production, agricultural equipment, or fertilizers; if service costs and other costs go up; if the prices of industrial consumer goods -- also purchased by farmers -- are increased, then, inevitably, food prices have to go up. Otherwise there would be no food at all.

Maziejuk: There are also some who believe that the agricultural sector has gotten into the habit of complaining, but that it generally manages to get by; therefore, it is possible to make certain economies at its expense.

Zawodzinski: I would call this kind of approach to agricultural management an improvisation. It can prove harmful to other sectors besides agriculture. Insufficient investments in agriculture is sooner or later bound to adversely affect the whole economy.

Maziejuk: Investing in agriculture means also subsidizing it.

Zawodzinski: Yes, but these subsidies are not extensive. On the other hand, there are large subsidies for food products, despite the price increases; and that is a mistake from the economic viewpoint. We must gradually abandon the policy of subsidizing food consumption and adopt the policy of subsidizing its production. This system is applied throughout the world and we are not going to escape this exigency.

Maziejuk: Consumer pressure on our food market -- which, incidentally, has been functioning reasonably well except for the supply of meat -- is enormous in Poland.

Zawodzinski: This serves to stress once again the importance of agriculture. Industry earmarks only a little over 5 percent of its potential for the servicing of agriculture. It is therefore imperative to have our industry restructured. Consumer pressure on the food market will always be enormous if the industry does not take some of the strain off.

Maziejuk: Agriculture is certainly lacking in means of production but does it make adequate use of those means of production it actually has at its disposal?

Zawodzinski: I would say that there is still much untapped potential there. This is repeatedly confirmed by the undue differences in the standard of agricultural management between different regions, and even in different parishes and villages. Tasks are emerging here for the agricultural equipment and material services as well as for the agricultural education service.

Maziejuk: Difficulties with water supplies have clearly become a barrier to agricultural production and also to civilization itself in many villages and regions. This question is at the moment regarded as being of ultimate importance.

Zawodzinski: Three issues are being discussed most often during farmers' meetings: water, the improvement of arable land through irrigation or draining, and the supply of power. Each of these is urgent and difficult. Each requires enormous outlays, and this ties in with the question of further progress in our agriculture.

Maziejuk: The farmers are not happy, either, about the frequent changes in the preferred production profile. First the stress is on pig breeding, then it changes to cattle, and then to poultry...

Zawodzinski: ...dr, at one time it is wheat, at another, rape, or else barley. You are right. Such a seesaw situation is very harmful. There is no other sector of the economy as sensitive to frequent changes in production profile as agriculture. The consequences are a destabilization of farm management and poor agricultural results.

Maziejuk: We began our conversation with a reference to the joint PZPR Central Committee-ZSL Supreme Committee plenum, and I would suggest that we end it with the same topic. My question is, what else has emerged from your shared experience?

Zawodzinski: There has been a tightening of cooperation between our respective parties. This has contributed to the emergence of more vigorous initiatives, greater responsibility, and a tendency to set ourselves more concrete tasks and problems to be solved. It is also connected with our cadre policy for the agricultural sector and for the food economy sector. Good effects are ensured through the application of the principle according to which the choice of people who are to take up responsible posts does not depend on the color of their party card but on their qualifications and their attitude. The partnerlike relations between our respective parties need to be continuously perfected and this influences positively the realization of the joint PZPR and the ZSL agrciultural policy.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI ATTEND VETERAN'S MEETING

LD212215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] The main administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] haasgathered for a plenary meeting. The meeting is attended by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and the prime minister.

The role and tasks of ZBOWID in the election to the people's councils, and the union's organizational matters before the seventh congress of the largest veterans' organization in the country, are being discussed.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, chairman of ZBOWID Supreme Council, is in the chair.

WALESA CRITICIZES REPRESSION OF WRITERS

AU220823 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Workers leader Walesa condemned the repression in Poland that, in his view, is increasing. In connection with the detainment of the writer Nowakowski, Walesa criticized the government in Warsaw for muzzling writers. In a declaration passed to Western journalists, the workers leader stresses that a writer in Poland must be obedient or quiet or he will be imprisoned.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT LATE MARCH

AU201823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1716 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/3/1984 -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit to friendship to Romania in late March and early April upon the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING SWISS ENVOY

AU211713 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Mar

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the farewell call of Francis Pianca, Switzerland's ambassador to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission to our country. On this occasion, the sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

EGYPTIAN WAR COLLEGE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU201932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/3/1984 -- A delegation of the Higher War College of the Arab Republic of Egypt that paid a visit to Romania left Bucharest on March 20. During their Romanian sojourn the guests conducted talks at the Ministry of National Defence and paid visits to the Military Academy, the Museum of History of Romania, the Central Military Museum, as well as to industrial enterprises and tourist spots in Bucharest.

RCP PLENUM BEGINS; DOBRESCU TO REPLACE LUPU

AU211651 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] The proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum began today in Bucharest, under the chairmanship of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The participants held a moment of silence in honor of Comrades Vasile Sechel and Iosif Kovacs, members of the RCP Central Committee, and Comrade Nicolae Matei, member of the RCP Central Auditing Commission, who passed away in the period since the last Central Committee plenum.

At the proposal of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the plenum unanimously adopted the following agenda:

-- report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the uniform national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1983 and the first 2 months of this year; and measures to fully implement tasks set for 1984;

-- draft decision on the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation;

-- report on the organizational and political-educational activity carried out in 1983 by party bodies and organizations to implement decisions adopted by the 12th party congress and the party national conference;

-- report on the activity carried out in 1983 by party-state bodies and mass organizations to implement the party's cadre policy;

-- report on the activity to solve the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints, and requests in 1983;

-- report on the party-state international activity in 1983 and the main guidelines of our foreign policy in 1984;

-- certain organizational problems.

The plenum is also attended, as guests, by: the first secretaries of county party committees; cadres from ministries, central institutions, and mass organizations; and chief editors of the central press who are not members of the party Central Committee.

On the first agenda point, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government, presented the report of the Council of Ministers.

Then the plenum resolved the organizational problems included in the agenda.

The plenum unanimously decided to promote Comrades Constantin Radu, Virgil Marcosanu, Stefan Rab, and Ilie Matei, previously candidate members of the party Central Committee, to full members of the party Central Committee, so that the number of full Central Committee members reaches the figure of 251, as established by the party national conference.

The plenum unanimously endorsed the release of Comrade Petre Lupu from his position as member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Collegium, at his own request, in view of retirement. The plenum unanimously recommended that the party Central Collegium elect Comrade Miu Dobrescu as chairman; consequently, the plenum decided to release him from his position as secretary of the party Central Committee.

At the proposal of the Political Executive Committee, the plenum unanimously decided to elect the following comrades as secretaries of the RCP Central Committee: Lina Ciobanu, Ion Radu, Constantin Radu, Ion Stoian, and Silviu Curticeanu.

The plenary proceedings continue.

CHEMICAL, PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY GROWTH PRAISED

AU211035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/3/1984 -- The priority investment made in the Romanian chemical industry resulted in the construction of more than 2,000 productive units in the last three decades. Over 1965-1980 alone, more than 1,500 units were built and commissioned, among which great chemical and petrochemical combines, located in regions rich in natural resources: crude oil, gas, coal, salt. One of these great units is the Savinesti Fibre and Yarn Combine, in the proximity of Piatra Neamt Municipality, county seat of Neamt County. The combine implanted a new industrial branch in that county -- chemistry as well as a new subbranch -- the chemistry of synthetic fibres and yarn.

In 25 years the combine, the great platform of petrochemistry there, developed considerably. 30 or so new and important productive units were commissioned.

At present the combine turns out a wide range of synthetic fibres and yarm (Circa 650 types), "Relon" type fibres, "Rolontex" type fibres, wool-type fibre, "Melana" type fibres (tops and fly), technical fibres, tyre texture, a.o. the annual production on Melana alone accounts for the wool which could be obtained from 10 million sheep. The complex makes a decisive contribution to Romania's production of synthetic fibres and yarn (346,000 [metric] tons in 1984) which is turned out by 12 great enterprises, built and commissioned in recent yerars, in Iasi, Vaslui, Roman, corabia, Cimpulung Muscel, Braila, Dej, Suceava, Bucharest and Lupeni. (Half of Romania's total fibre and yarns production is turned out by the Savinesti combine).

Another gret complex of the Romanian chemistry is the chemical combine in the northern part of Craiova, county seat of Dolj County. It has 40 units which produce urea oxygen, inorganic catalysts, ethanoid acid, butanol, acetaldehyde, acetylene from gas, monomer vinyl acetate, vinyl polyacetate, ammonium nitrate, small tonnage catalysts, complex chemical fertilizers (based on nitrogen, phosphor and potassium), organic and mineral fertilizers, liquid fertilizers (from ammonium nitrate and liquid ammonia), etc.

The Craiova combine was the model after which 10 other great chemical combines were built, such as the Tirgu Mures, Fagaras, Turnu Magurele, Slobozia, Navodari, Bacau and Arad combines. Their production amounts at more than 3.6 million [metric] tons various chemical fertilizers. (The Craiova combine supplies a quarter or so of this quantity).

Romania is at present a great exporter of chemical fertilizers which are ordered by partners from more than 70 countries of the world.

SPORNIC NAMED STATE PRICES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU220907 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] By a presidential decree, Comrade Ion Tulpan was relieved of the post of chairman of the State Committee for Prices.

Under the same decree, Comrade Aneta Spornic was appointed chairman of the State Committee for Prices and relieved of the post of Minister State Secretary of the State Planning Committee.

REPORTS ON VISITING PRC DELEGATION'S MEETINGS

Talks With Radovic

LD211706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a Chinese delegation from the Province of Jiangxi, headed by Zhao Zengyi, governor of the provincial people's government and secretary of the CCP Party Committee Secretariat, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly.

In cordial and friendly talks on this occasion, Miljan Radovic familiarized the Chinese delegation with the activities of the LCY in the area of ideopolitical work and the tasks in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and policy of economic stabilization. Also taking part in the talks was Chinese Ambassador to the SFRY Xie Li.

Talks With Sukovic

LD211711 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received the Chinese delegation from the Province of Jiangxi, which is staying in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly.

During the talks, both sices reaffirmed their interest in further developing economic cooperation between the two countries, and it was assessed that cooperation between the Chinese province and our republics and provinces can make an important contribution to this cooperation. Also present at the talks was Chinese Ambassador to the SFRY Xie Li.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ON VISIT TO INDONESIA

LD211042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0942 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Jakarta, March 21 (TANJUG) -- Vojo Srzentic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, arrived here today (Wednesday). His visit is a confirmation of the closeness of relations and of a steady upward trend in cooperation between Yugoslavia and Indonesia, he said.

Bilateral relations and international questions will be in the focus of attention of talks between the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation he leads and high-ranking Indonesian officials, he added. The visiting delegation of Yugoslavia's parliament will be received by President Suharto and Vice-President Umar Wirahadikusumah tomorrow. Amin Mashmud, president of the Indonesian parliament, is to give a dinner in honour of his guests today.

Srzentic Speaks at Banquet

LD212236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Amir Makhmud, speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR) and of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), gave a dinner in the Hotel [name indistinct] in honor of the delegation from the SFRY Assembly headed by Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, which is paying a 6-day official return visit to Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian parliament.

During the dinner, which was also attended by Dr Miodrag Trajkovic, SFRY ambassador to Indonesia, and several high-ranking officials of the Indonesian parliament, Amir Makhmud and Vojo Srzentic exchanged toasts.

Replying to Amir Makhmud's toast, Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, said that the SFRY Assembly had gladly accepted the invitation to send a delegation to Indonesia, with which we were linked by numerous ties of traditional friendship and cooperation, especially by our joint dedication to the ideals of peace, progress, freedom, independence, and equitable international cooperation.

"Yugoslavia and Indonesia, founders of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries and of the Group of 77 developing countries, are working to increase the beneficial role of the movement and its activity on the basis of the original principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment. Our friendly relations are built on the sound foundations of equality, mutual respect, and understanding, which were particularly strengthened during our bilateral meetings at the highest level," Srzentic said. He added that the peoples of Yugoslavia hold relations and hihgly developed cooperation with nonaligned Indonesia in particular esteem and that the SFRY Assembly encourages and supports all initiatives for the further advancement of Yugoslav-Indonesian cooperation in all fields.

Vojo Srzentic went on to emphasize the importance of the two countries' bilateral relations from the point of view of their common interest in seeing the present world situation restored to health. "The extremely acute rivalry between the superpowers and blocs tends to extend to all regions and all international problems. The new unbridled arms race is increasingly wasting resources that are so badly needed for the strategy of development. New hotbeds of tension are emerging instead of the old ones being eliminated. Opposition to the changes that would lead to a more equitable international order is leading to a further deterioration of the position of developing countries and is preventing a lasting solution to the crisis of the world economy in the interests of both developed and developing countries," he said. He noted that this makes nonaligned policy indispensable and adds further emphasis to the responsibility borne by nonaligned countries for continuing, as an independent nonbloc factor, to pursue this action together with all the forces of good will for the preservation of peace, renewal, and expansion of detente, the peaceful settlement of all disputes, and the participation of all on an equal footing in settling the most important international problems.

At the end of his toast, Vojo Srzentic said: "Our two countries, which are very active in international political and economic relations on the basis of common nonaligned positions, can develop bilateral economic cooperation still further. This form of cooperation lags behind what has been achieved in other fields, and we have not yet exhausted all the possibilities in this field. We are convinced that it will benefit both sides and be of even broader benefit if our two economies and businessmen became more courageously involved in higher forms of cooperation on lasting foundations, such as production cooperation, joint investments, transfer and joint development of specific technologies, and so forth. The Yugoslav economy is interested in and open to the more rapid development of such cooperation, all the more so as your development plans' priorities coincide with our economy's ability to participate to a certain extent in their realization. We hope that our talks with your most competent leaders will also further improve the existing atmosphere and contribute to the efforts made by both sides in this direction."

PARTY TALKS WITH ALGERIA CONTINUE IN ALGIERS

AU211344 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] The talks between the delegations of the LCY and the National Liberation Front of Algeria [FLN], headed by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Standing Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee in charge of foreign relations, continued in Algiers this afternoon.

SPILJAK BRIEFS PRESIDENCY ON AUSTRIAN VISIT

LD211552 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by President Mika Spiljak. He acquainted the Presidency with the results of his recent official and friendly visit to the Republic of Austria and of the talks he had with President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. It was emphasized that this visit and the talks, which represent a continuation of developed cooperation and useful meetings, will be important for the further promotion of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

The visit, it was confirmed at the session, reaffirmed the interest and readiness of both sides to promote reciprocal cooperation, particularly in the economy and tourism. The Presidency attached particular importance to the observance and implementation of the regulations of Article Seven of the State Agreement, and the readiness expressed by the Austrian side to guarantee all the necessary conditions for the improvement and promotion of the position of Slovene and Croat national minorities in this neighboring country. Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria in the international sphere was assessed as favorable, particularly in the group of nonaligned and neutral countries which plays a constructive role in the Stockholm conference, and the Presidency emphasized that this work should continue. During this latest visit, readiness was also expressed to overcome the present political and economic situation in the world and return to the policy of detente and equitable European and broader international cooperation.

The session also considered and adopted information on the forthcoming official and friendly visit by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

'BIGGEST EVER' OIL IMPORT CONTRACT WITH USSR

LD220232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1957 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Representatives of the five largest Yugoslav oil organizations signed a contract in Zagreb tonight with the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuznefteeksport of Moscow on the importation of 5.5 million metric tons of oil from the Soviet Union. This is the biggest ever trade contract between Soviet and Yugoslav enterprises and is valued at over $1.2 billion.

The contract for the delivery of this quantity of Soviet oil is based on the interstate agreement on commodity exchange between the SFRY and the Soviet Union for this year, which was signed recently. The delivery of these quantities of Soviet oil is based on Yugoslav energy planning for 1984. The contract was signed, on the Soviet side, by Vladimir Pavlovich Morozov, director general of Soyuznefteeksport and Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Obidin, director of Interneft of Moscow; and on the Yugoslav side, by the representatives of the five Yugoslav organizations which will import the oil: INA-KOMER of Zagreb, Energopetrol of Sarajevo, Naftagas-Promet of Novi Sad, Jugopetrol of Belgrade, and Makpetrolj of Skopje.

USSR NAVAL SHIPS' 'FRIENDLY' VISIT TO DUBROVNIK

LD211556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Dubrovnik, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- A group of Soviet naval ships arrived today on an unofficial friendly visit to the harbor and city of Dubrovnik. During their stay, the crew members will visit the cultural and historical sights of the city and will take part in several sporting events with local teams.

WEALTH, POVERTY IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES EXAMINED

AU211047 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 84 p 3

[Permanent correspondent Slavoljub Djukic report]

[Excerpts] Prague, Mar -- What does being a rich man mean in the countries of "real socialism" and how does one achieve wealth?

One can hear that "enrichment based on work is not a sin" (Bulgaria). There is the question, however, of how one can become rich through work in Bulgaria, for instance, where a Lada automobile costs 7,000 leva and an average [monthly] income barely reaches 200 leva. Truly, one cannot assess standards in the East only on the basis of bare income. Thanks to full employment, a family has at least two incomes, sometimes more. Many living costs have been subsidized, and apart from the regular job, there are "supplementary earnings" that can be higher than that the main occupation brings. All this, of course, increases the purchasing power of the people, although it is not only that -- as is shown by frequent scandals and the perplexing hoards of money.

Not for Public

Corruption and all kinds of speculations in socialist countries have their special traits. Shortages on the market, hunger for foreign exchange, an unrealistic exchange rate, and the frequent impossibility to naturally enjoy certain rights have accustomed people to satiate their consumers' desires more by finding their own ways in the situation than by abilities or work.

There are also privileges as part of the high standard of living of at least one social stratum. Although they are mentioned only when a person is being removed from political life, it is known that a man in a high position -- depending on the person -- has the necessary conditions to live like a "rich man." He sometimes lives better than a rich man because he has none of the risks that wealth brings. It can only be a political risk. To lose a political position means that all other advantages are gone. With time and experience, adroit people have learned how to connect certain rules of behavior with their own business. One lives for political ideas, but can also prosper in life with their help.

Instead of wealth, what is recognized in the Eastern countries is the achieved standard of living. That is what is really accessible, even desirable, as a societal affirmation. Irrespective of the considerable differences in material position, in most of these countries the sign of success in life and the symbol of social status is usually a house (more and more frequently a private one), automobile, cottage, and vacations abroad. Apart from this tolerated personal property and standards, in all the countries there is a social stratum that has much more, even wealth, compared with its fellow citizens, who are on the edge of existence. Wealth, however, is concealed by the individual, because this is the only way to protect it, and poverty, where it exists, is concealed by society, because poverty is inappropriate to the socialist idea.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES REPORT ON IMF NEGOTIATIONS

LD211158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0010 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of Republics and Provinces today, Tuesday, approved the Federal Government's report on the negotiations conducted with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and charged the Federal Government with the task of urgently passing a series of economic measures.

The purpose of the measures will be to mobilize all domestic forces for the task of putting to the best use possible the 3.5 billion dollars to be received under the agreement with the IMF and of turning very concretely to the implementation of the Long-Term Programme of the Yugoslav Economy's Stabilization, adopted last year.

The Federal Government has been instructed urgently, the latest by the date when the arrangement with the IMF is to be signed, to adopt an anti-inflationary programme. The Assembly of Yugoslavia has set the same deadline also for the measures to be passed to regulate the prices which are to be "unfrozen" before the end of June, to regulate the distribution of income in the economy, and to relieve the economy of excessive fiscal and para-fiscal allocations. The Assembly of Yugoslavia has also bid the Federal Government urgently to adopt a programme regulating the interest rates and the exchange rate of the national currency dinar.

The Federal Government is by the end of June to prepare concrete programmes of the Yugoslav economy's self-reliance and the reduction of the country's external debts. The Assembly of Yugoslavia has instructed the Federal Government within a month and a half to submit to the Assembly a report on last year's effects of the utilization of the financial arrangements concluded with the IMF and other creditors.

In today's discussion, delegates of the assemblies of all eight Yugoslav federal units assessed that Yugoslavia's position in the talks with the IMF was based on the Long-Term Programme of Economic Stabilization. In this context, accent was placed on the importance of as speedily as possible capacitating the Yugoslav economy to adopt world standards and as such incorporate itself in the international division of labour.

In the discussion, it was set out that the conditions Yugoslavia is accepting under the agreement with IMF are not at all easy, but that the arrangement with the IMF ensures the respite necessary for the consolidation of the domestic economy. In this context, it was underlined that the consolidation of the economy must mean also less administrative interventions in the economy and greater work motivation.

The assessment was presented that the last year's inflation rate in Yugoslavia of around 60 percent accounted for a greater drain off income to the administration and the weakening of the economy's financial base as it did also account for the drain off income from the inadequately developed parts of the party to the developed. "The position of the inadequately developed parts radically deteriorated", one delegate said. It was requested that alongside of the current economic policy measures which the Federal Government has been instructed to pass, systemic changes, as a condition of the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme, be prepared.

In addition to the financial arrangement, the agreement between Yugoslavia and the IMF envisages that at least 55 percent of the domestic prices be "unfrozen," the Yugoslav national currency, dinar, be depreciated by a total of 25 percent in relation to the beginning of 1983 and that real interest rates on dinar deposits be introduced.

Of the total 3.5 billion dollars of the Yugoslavia-IMF financial arrangement, only 1 billion are a new loan whereas the rest of the sum is to be used for rescheduling some due debt payments and supplementing the domestic foreign-currency reserves.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM PARTICIPANTS IDENTIFIED

AU211658 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 13 March carries a 1 and 1/2 minute film report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held on that day which discussed its work methods. Dragoslav Markovic presided and Ali Sukrija submitted the introductory report. Two sections of the doughnut-shaped table in the Belgrade hall are shown, at which the following can be seen sitting, clockwise: Dane Cuic, an unrecognized man, Dobroslav Culafic, Veljko Milatovic, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Dimce Belovski, Krste Markovski, Slavko Veselinov, Petar Matic, a man who may be Dusan Ckrebic, and Dobrivoje Vidic. The second group, starting with Dragoslav Markovic with his back toward the window, comprises, clockwise: Nikola Stojanovic, an empty chair, Ali Sukrija, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, Franjo Herljevic, Josip Vrhovec, an empty chair, Vlado Janzic, Andrej Marinc, Milan Kucan, and two unrecognized men.

PROPOSED CHANGES FOR ARMED FORCES OUTLINED

LD211516 Belgrade TANJUG In English 1349 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today (Wednesday) submitted draft amendments to the law on service in the Armed Forces to the Assembly of Yugoslavia. The draft amendments propose changes in the promotion rules, the periodical appraisal of the performance of officers, their responsibilities, personal incomes, and leaves.

An important novelty proposed is the limiting of automatic promotions of officers. In future, promotions are to depend both on the overall results of the units to which officers belong and their personal achievements. Changes are also envisaged in the remuneration system in the Armed Forces. The fixed personal income system, which only the Armed Forces have retained in Yugoslavia, is to be adjusted to some extent to the self-management principle of remuneration according to the work performed.

The proposal envisages for the personal incomes of officers and other persons employed in the Yugoslav Armed Forces to depend on the official appraisal of their work and to be adjusted to the average personal income for the country as a whole. The personal incomes in the Armed Forces are adjusted to the average personal income in the federal institutions. The draft amendments also propose that the duration of the regular leave for conscripts be extended from 15 working days to 18, the minimum established under labour law regulations.

KOSOVO LEADERS' COOPERATION TALKS IN SLOVENIA

AU212015 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Iljaz Kurtesi, president of the Presidium of the LC of Kosovo Provincial Committee; Ilija Djukic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Milan Seslija, president of the Presidency of the Kosovo SAWP; Imer Pulja, chairman of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council; and Iljaz Iljazi, member of the Kosovo Economic Chamber, traveled today to Ljubljana, where they will hold talks with the highest leaders of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

As has been announced, the talks will deal with cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to date in all fields of social and economic life, particularly with the results achieved thus far, and with the possibilities for further cooperation in the field of joining labor and assets between the two economies.

BELGRADE UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASES IN 1983

AU211959 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] There were some 60,000 unemployed persons in Belgrade at the end of last year. This was some 5,000 fewer than at the same time in 1982, it was stressed at a session of the Belgrade Economic Chamber Presidium which discussed employment and enrollment in the secondary schools. It was stated that we must be satisfied with the figure of 24,000 newly employed persons last year. However, the structure of those employed is not in accordance with the plan, and more attention must be paid to employing women and trainees having higher and high education.

CARDINAL'S 'CENSORSHIP' OF TV PROGRAMS DERIDED

LD201848 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] The Borgias television series, which ended last week, absorbed the viewers' attention for 2 and 1/2 months. In that time it was also commented on by public information media and certainly also by a wide circle of viewers. The comments, of course, vary with regard to the series' historical aspect and its messages, but the high artistic achievements and professionalism are beyond dispute. In all probability we would not even refer to these comments after the series ended, had Cardinal Franjo Kuharic, the archbishop of Zagreb, not given us grounds for this, even while the series was still going on. Here is Andjelko Perincic:

At the celebration of St Blaise in Dubrovnik at the beginning of last month, Cardinal Kuharic who is also, as is known, president of the Bishops' Conference of Yugoslavia, made a speech to the faithful in which the theological aspect of the history of the Catholic Church in this city was only a pretext to say a bit more about the present. The cardinal made his commentary on the television series on Pope Alexander VI Borgia, one of the central themes of his speech. It could happen, Cardinal Kuharic said on this occasion, that a pope is a sinner, but why is a film not shown, he asks, demonstrating what the popes and the church have contributed to the education of conscience, and to the culture of mankind, and of individual nations, including our Croat nation.

Cardinal Kuharic evidently does not watch television regularly and thus, for instance, he has not seen on television "The Gold and Silver of Zadar -- of the Benedictine Convent of St Mary", or the testimony of Catholic priests, who prevented the denationalization of Croats throughout Istria, part of our homeland. He has also probably missed the regular media information on the intensive international activity of the Holy See as well as the reportage on the activity of priests in the hard daily life in individual countries of Latin America and Africa.

The television is known to be guided in its program orientation by generally known criteria which have been publicly discussed and confirmed by society and which are generally accessible in official documents. The television which is publicly responsible to all those it addresses does not count the viewers and does not divide them into believers and nonbelievers -- something ignored by the head of Kaptol [the seat of Zagreb Archbishopric] during his guest performance in Dubrovnik.

Radio and television programs do not make propaganda either for the faith and the church or against the faith and the church. Therefore, if the assertion is made that the latter is constantly present, as Cardinal Kuharic does, there should be substantiation, reliable details, and indicators for such an assertion. Without them, the prelate's call from Dubrovnik that the faithful should not be taken in by the propaganda against the faith and the church, falls, to put it mildly, within the context of ill-intentioned and provocative moves of this high-ranking church dignitary.

What we see on our screens, Cardinal Kuharic said in the conclusion of his proscription of the Borgias series, is not education for truth; it is hatred. Therefore, switch off that poisonous screen with pride and dignity. For the president of the Bishops' Conference of Yugoslavia, education for truth would evidently be better, more effective, and more efficacious if the truth about historically so indisputable a sinner as Alexander VI, as Kuharic himself calls him, were also to be suppressed. Lastly, this censor's imperative, "switch off the screen", which in the cardinal's view is poisonous, can hardly be reconciled with the meaning of freedom which the cardinal was propagating at that same gathering by quoting even verses by Gundulic [Croat poet, 1589-1638]. Or does the meaning of freedom, according to the Zagreb archbishop, imply the vocation of the Catholic Church to determine what the faithful are allowed to watch on radio and television programs and what not. Unfortunately, one cannot avoid remembering that it was from such a church philosophy that in times past the notorious inquisition was born. In the spirit of our times and of our social and political system, public media, including television, leave it to the citizens to choose, according to thier own criteria, whether to watch a televison series or program or to spend their time in any other form of leisure or cultural activity, just as they freely live and work, making their contribution to the development of our society, regardless of whether they are believers or not.

BRIEFS

MACEDONIA - JIANGXI COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- Skopje, March 20 (TANJUG) -- A protocol on the establishment of cooperation between the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of China Province Jiangxi was signed today, Tuesday, at the Republican Assembly of Macedonia. The protocol, signed by republican Premier Dragoljub Stavrev and Chairman of the Jiangxi people's government and Party Committee Secretary Zhao Zengyi envisages the establishment of cooperation between Macedonia and Jiangxi in several fields. The document, signed at the close of a several-day official visit of the Chinese delegation, sets down the framework and directions of cooperation in economy, science and technology, culture, information and other fields. The protocol particularly stresses that the establishment of cooperation between Macedonia and Jiangxi will also mean a contribution to development and promotion of overall Yugoslav-Chinese relations. [Text] Belgrade TANJUG in English 1851 GMT 20 Mar 84 LD]

LOSSES IN SLOVENE ECONOMY -- Ljubljana, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- The total receipts of organizations of associated labor in Slovenia were 47 percent higher than the year before. Losses of organizations of associated labor in this republic amounted to 12.7 billion dinars last years. This represents an increase of 49 percent compared with 1982. Statistical indices of losses in basic organizations of associated labor not made good are even more unfavorable. They amount to some 8 billion dinars. This is 78 percent more than the year before. This information was presented today in the talks between Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council, and presidents of executive councils of municipal assemblies. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 21 Mar 84 LD]